

WALKER DENIES CARAWAY STORY OF SMITH FUND

Farrington on Trip with Coal Operators

(Special to The Daily Worker)
CINCINNATI, O., June 29.—John Walker, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor, appeared before the executive council of the American Federation of Labor here and denied Senator Caraway's charge made on the floor of the senate, concerning funds turned over to Walker and Frank Farrington to get the "labor vote" to support Col. Frank L. Smith, who won the republican nomination for senator in the Illinois primaries.

An attempt to reach Farrington at Springfield for a statement failed. It was said at his office that he went on a trip down the Illinois river with some "operators," presumably coal.

Caraway's Blast.
Senator Caraway's blast on the campaign of Frank Smith and Senator McKinley in Illinois, which he wants investigated by the Reed committee now looking into Pennsylvania, contained the following sentence: "I want to know how much money was given to John Walker and Frank Farrington, the men who are said to have handled the labor vote in Illinois."

Walker's Denial.
Walker's reply was: "There is not a single word of truth in the charges made by Senator Caraway. I have been engaged in the trade union movement for 30 years. During that time I have taken part in elections and no man can truthfully say that I ever accepted or received a single penny, directly or indirectly nor did I pay out a single cent to any man in any election."

Smith More "Considerate."
After denying Caraway's allegation that Smith paid for palatial hotel headquarters at the Congress hotel from which Walker and Farrington were supposed to have directed the labor vote, Walker concluded: "As president of the Illinois Federation of Labor, I did support Smith for senator because he was more considerate to the interests of labor than was Senator McKinley. I have no doubt that the reason behind this attack on me is the desire of the democrats to destroy any influence I might have toward the defeating of the democratic candidate for senator, a foe of labor."

\$3,000,000 Spent in Illinois.
Senator Caraway claimed that Smith won the republican nomination in Illinois only after he spent \$2,000,000 to get it. McKinley was supposed to have spent \$1,000,000 according to Caraway's information. He also alleged that Smith retained his job as chairman of the state utilities commission to milk the powerful utilities company for election funds. Samuel Insull, the leader of Illinois traction interests was charged with having contributed \$500,000 to Smith's campaign. Farrington and Walker were very active in Smith's behalf.

Olander Keeps His Eyes Open.
By CARL HAESSLER, Fed. Press.
"I have kept my eyes open for labor corruption in politics," says Sec'y-Treas. Victor Olander, Illinois State Federation of Labor, in commenting on the Caraway charges regarding the Illinois republican primary slush funds, "and I failed to find any trace (Continued on page 2)"



FRANK FARRINGTON.
President of the Illinois United Mine Workers of America who could not be reached for a statement on Senator Caraway's charges because he was on a trip down the Illinois river with a group of coal operators.

Pennsylvania, Illinois—Next?



EFFICIENCY MAN TELLS RAIL MEN OF ITS BEAUTIES

"Industrial Citizens" Must Work Harder

The convention of the Railway Employees' Department opened Monday in Chicago with over a hundred delegates from various rail centers and all the officers of the affiliated international unions present. But the first session terminated at an early hour after the appointment of committees.

The convention session opened Tuesday with a report by Captain Beyer, efficiency expert for the railroad unions and father of the "B. & O. Plan." His report dealt especially with the question of efficiency in industry and also with education based upon the idea of class collaboration.

New Name For Workers.
"We must establish efficiency in production," declared Beyer, "in order to secure increases in wages. Then we will be fully entitled to the benefits of industry."
Mr. Beyer also found a new name for workers. He calls them "industrial citizens." A number of questions were asked Mr. Beyer by some of the delegates, dealing with the question especially of how to organize the unorganized and keep out the company unions.

Mr. Beyer's report was referred to the committee on officers' reports, and probably all the features of the report will come up for discussion at a later session.

Railroads Show Big Profits During May

NEW YORK, June 29.—An impressive array of favorable earnings statement from the leading American railroad companies for May failed to stimulate any interest and activity in railroad stocks today and, lacking special developments, the industrial stock market was also dull and featureless.

As in the last few sessions of the market, the moderate boom which featured the first two weeks of June appeared to have disappeared, for the time being at least.

SACCO-VANZETTI MASS PROTEST MEETINGS IN CHICAGO AND VICINITY

Tonight, there will be a Sacco and Vanzetti meeting at Raven's Hall, 15th Ave. and Lake St., Melrose Park, Ill. Speakers will be Luigi Candelaria, Max Schachtman and Victor A. Zokaitis.

Pullman Meeting.
Saturday night, July 3, a mass meeting will be held in the Turner Hall, 200 East Kensington Avenue. Speakers will be T. J. Vind of the South Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly, A. Presi. of the International Labor Defense in Italian and J. Louis Engdahl and others.

Northwest Hall Meeting.
Thursday night, July 8, a mass meeting will be held at the Northwest Hall, corner North and Western Ave., with Ralph Chaplin, Ida Rothstein, George Maurer and Fred Biedenapp as speakers.

Sacco-Vanzetti Conference.
Friday night, July 9, a Sacco-Vanzetti conference will be held at 30 North Wells St.

INCREASE GRAIN CROP ACREAGE IN SOVIET UNION

To Resubmit Their Consolidation Plan

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., June 29.—In the Simferopol district (Crimea) the winter crop belt has been increased by 16 per cent as compared with last year, comprising now 280,000 dessiatines. The spring crop belt has been increased by 10 per cent as compared with last year.

In the Northern Caucasus there will be sown this spring 4,227,000 dessiatines, an increase of 500,000 dessiatines, as compared with last year. The agricultural department of the region is distributing 270,000 pounds of graded seeds. Fifty thousand pounds of seeds out of a special fund are to be distributed among new settlers.

Plans are considered for supplying the region with 4,000 tractors.

In the Kuban district the area under cultivation has been increased by 7.6 per cent. There were 3,152 agricultural implements sent to the villages in 1924 and 6,899 in 1925.

NINE JURORS CHOSEN IN THE PAPCUN TRIAL

Judge Refuses to Quash the Indictment

UNIONTOWN, Pa., June 29.—The first day of the trial of George Papcun under the criminal syndicalism act ended with the selection of nine jurors. Twenty-one prospective jurors were examined. Six were challenged by the defense, five by the prosecution and one by mutual agreement.

Seek to Quash Indictments.
A motion to quash the indictment was made by Attorney Isaac Ferguson. It was formally overruled by Judge John Morrow with the understanding that the same arguments will be considered later.

The motion to quash was made on the grounds that the indictment charges no specific utterances, publications, or names no specific organization alleged to be seditious.

Similar to Pittsburgh Cases.
The indictment is similar to that in the Pittsburgh and Farrell cases which are still under advisement in the courts. The case has attracted widest attention locally.

Jurors Selected.
The following jurors have been selected: Nellie Gilmore, young girl clerk in florist's shop; James A. Williams, farmer; George Bowman, insurance agent; John Bean, country store keeper; Irene Golden, public school teacher; Frank J. Holland, seventy-three year old laborer, formerly a stationery engineer and railroad worker; Ezra Hilling, caretaker school building, formerly tailor; Harry Bigam, railway worker, formerly a miner and Mrs. Mary Coffman, wife of a school janitor.

Fear Trade Union Questioning.
The attempt of the defense to question prospective jurors on their views on trade unionism and strikes was not permitted by the judge. William Wilson, 70 year old painter and decorator, was challenged by the prosecution because he had heard one or two speeches on socialism.

LEHOTSKY IS FIFTEENTH VICTIM OF ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY BLAST

GARY, Ind., June 29.—John Lehotsky is the fifteenth official victim of the blast at the by-products plant of the Illinois Steel company. Lehotsky died of injuries received in the blast. In the hospital of the steel corporation.

His body is now at the undertaking establishment of Williams, Marshall and Goetz.

ELEVENTH HOUR DRIVE TO RUSH FESS MEASURE

Administration Exerts Big Pressure

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, June 29.—The battle over farm relief legislation, which is enlivening the dying congress, developed more clearly today into an out-and-out political controversy to place the blame for the failure of congress to do something for the farmer at this session.

The administration's eleventh hour drive to jam the Fess co-operative marketing bill through the senate was characterized by the embittered representatives of the corn belt as merely "a grand gesture," which even if successful will come to naught, inasmuch as the house already has rejected the same bill.

Break Party Lines.
Charges and counter charges flew about the capitol today, and old coalitions were knocked down and new ones set up in their places, as the battle proceeded grimly toward a decision. It may be possible to get a vote late today which will settle the controversy and permit the apprehensive members to go home to face whatever fate the November elections hold for them.

Administration Pressure.
The administration, under the active generalship of Secretary of Agriculture Jardine, is staging a grand final drive to get a favorable vote in the senate on the Fess bill. Republican members from the middle west were showered today with telegrams from back home urging them to "stand by the president." Most of the telegrams and messages came from members of the national committee and state chairmen, chambers of commerce and banks, and other sources usually quick to respond to administrative pressure exerted from Washington. Offsetting these messages were others, from farm organizations that backed the unsuccessful fight for the McNary-Haugen bill, urging them to stand firm against "all half-way measures."

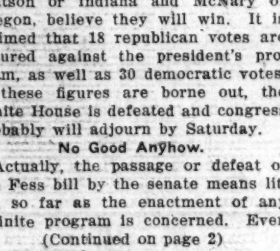
Democratic votes will decide this internal republican row, and both republican factions are striving mightily to get minority support.

Close Vote.
The vote on the Fess bill, late today or tomorrow, is expected to be close. The insurgent republicans, led by such ordinarily conservatives as Watson or Indiana and McNary of Oregon, believe they will win. It is claimed that 18 republican votes are assured against the president's program, as well as 30 democratic votes.

If these figures are borne out, the White House is defeated and congress probably will adjourn by Saturday.

No Good Anyhow.
Actually, the passage or defeat of the Fess bill by the senate means little, so far as the enactment of any definite program is concerned. Even (Continued on page 2)

Where Does He Stand on Sacco and Vanzetti?



John J. Cummings of Boston has announced his candidacy for governor of Massachusetts on a wet platform. Massachusetts workers, however, are much more interested in knowing how this particular Democrat stands on the release of the two framed-up workers, Sacco and Vanzetti. Cummings can be sure he will be asked this.

Climax Reached in Mine Strike; May Pull Pumps

Urge Increased Aid to Miners.

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, June 29.—Proposals for the formation of an Anglo-Russ Trade Union Committee to aid the striking British miners was suggested today in a telegram sent to the British Trades Union Congress by M. Dogadov, secretary of the Soviet trades unions.

BULLETIN.
LONDON, June 29.—The British coal strike will reach a parliamentary climax tonight, when a vote will be taken on the government's bill to force a longer working day in the coal industry.

The strike is sixty days old today and the bitterest sort of a fight is expected in the house of commons prior to the vote on the government measure, which is expected to be adopted. The Tories will give their solid support to the measure, while labor will oppose it en bloc and the liberals will probably be divided.

A. J. Cook, leader of the miners, has threatened that if the government forces the passage of the bill, that the strikers will retaliate by withdrawing the safety men who are now keeping the mines from being flooded. The government has been unmoved by this threat and it is understood is prepared to use men from the military and naval forces to do the work of the safety men, if they should be withdrawn.

The millionaire press is howling for a ballot in the mine fields. Very well, then," says Cook.

Challenges Baldwin.
"Let a ballot be taken to ask the miners to accept lower wages and longer hours. If the miners vote against it, the owners and the government must accept their verdict and call off the lockout. If the miners vote in favor of it, I'll resign as secretary of the Miners' Federation."

It Makes a Difference.
"Another example of capitalist press tactics is the attack being made upon the Russian unions for helping us. 'No capitalist paper has yet protested against foreign coal coming in to beat the miners. They only howl when the workers abroad prove their world solidarity by sending us help.'

Amsterdam Gives—Nothing.
"The Russian workers are helping us and we are glad and proud of their assistance. Their action stands out in bold contrast to the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam), which Mr. Hodges so much admires, yet which has not sent us a farthing. Deeds alone count in a struggle."

On every side we have proofs of the loyalty of the continental workers, but the German miners and transport workers showed how their best efforts were being thwarted by the scabbing tactics of Havelock Wilson's National Sailors' and Firemen's Union. Small wonder that decent chaps like Henson have resigned from the Seamen's Union in disgust.

Many Contributions.
The Jewish Daily Forward is contributing \$5,000, Miss Preston states. Individuals have sent in a total of \$3,000 to date to her committee. Miss Preston's group represents the British Women's Committee for Miners' Relief.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers was the first American union to contribute to the British miners and was followed by the United Mine Workers of America. The Amalgamated gave \$10,000. The miners here pledge \$50,000, according to A. J. Cook, secretary of the British Miners' Federation. Action on the British situation is expected from the American Federation of Labor executive council session in Cincinnati.

BRITAIN TO GET HUGE QUANTITY OF U. S. COAL

Stocks Within England Rapidly Vanishing

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, June 29.—It is reported that twenty-six steamers have been chartered to carry coal from America to England and arrangements have been made for the importation of at least an additional 170,000 tons of American coal.

The total quantity of American coal for which shipping arrangements have been concluded is estimated at 1,250,000 tons.

In addition, large quantities of German coal are to be sent to England and arrangements are being made for shipping large quantities of foreign coal to depots abroad, which usually are stocked with British coal for supplying their shipping. Coal stocks inside the British isles are rapidly vanishing and still more serious crippling of industry is certain to follow if coal is not obtained.

NEW YORK INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS SEND \$50 CHECK TO JAILED 1924 STRIKE PICKETS
In a letter greeting the jailed 1924 International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union strike pickets for defying the anti-picketing edict of "Injunction Judge" Denis E. Sullivan, the New York International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union encloses a \$50 check to be used to buy flowers for the jailed pickets. Immediately after the imprisonment of the Chicago strike pickets, Journeymen Tailors' Union, Local No. 5, sent a check for \$25 for the same purpose.

GARY WORKERS ASK BERGER TO PUSH PROBE

GARY, Ind., June 29.—The Gary workers' investigation committee wired Congressman Victor L. Berger thanking him for his promise to aid in getting an investigation of the blast in the by-products plant of the Illinois Steel company, subsidiary of the Gary-controlled United States Steel corporation. The telegram also asks Berger as to what action Secretary of Labor Davis has taken towards starting a probe of the explosion.

NEW RAIL LAW PLEASES R.R. COMPANY UNION

Praises "Responsible" Labor Leaders

(Special to The Daily Worker)
SALT LAKE CITY, June 29.—That the company unions on the American railroads are quite pleased with the new Watson-Parker law is shown in the magazine of the one existing on the Union Pacific system, whose system convention is to meet at Salt Lake City July 6.

The June issue of the magazine, or, as it calls itself—"The Shop Employees' Association Bulletin"—was printed before the passage of the law while it was yet a bill before congress. But its editorial speaks hopefully of its passage under a headline saying, "An Industry Prescribes for Itself." It says in part:

"Maintain All Rights—But" "Overwhelming sentiment in the railroad world is behind the railway labor act. Under the proposed legislation, both the railway corporations and the unions maintain all their rights, but..."—and there follow the provisions of the law showing where the "but" ties the unions hand and foot to compulsory arbitration, class collaboration and robs them of the right to strike. This is said to be very fine in the following words:

"This bill is a tremendous stride forward in the statesmanship of industry. At all points it dovetails neatly into the spirit of these times. This harmonizing of... interests appears to make the railway act almost an ideal piece of legislation. If congress is well advised it will accept promptly a measure that is the fruit of long and sober discussion by responsible managers and labor leaders in the railroad world."

"Responsible" Labor Leaders. Now that the company unions can celebrate the acceptance by "responsible labor leaders" of the new law, it is seen that they have nothing to fear from said "labor leaders," who have thus become "responsible"—not to the regular trade unions—but to the company unions, or—in other words, to the railroad companies.

That the company unions are fully responsible to the companies, may be seen in the fact that the company union on the Union Pacific system advanced the date of its convention a week—"owing to adjustments made necessary by conditions existing on the management's side."

Lassiter Back at Old Job After Giving Up Tacna-Arica Business

(Special to The Daily Worker)
GADSDEN, Ala., June 29.—The city council at its last meeting passed an ordinance directly aimed to outlaw picketing in this city. It was adopted unanimously.

The reason the council acted was because the striking employees of a local stove foundry began to picket the place and attempted to organize a union. This was declared illegal, punishable by a fine of \$100 and six months in jail.



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JAILED GARMENT STRIKE PICKETS FLY BACKSTAIRS POLITICAL BICKERINGS OF LABOR OFFICIALS

The following letter of the jailed International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union 1924 strike pickets thanks the Chicago branch of the International Labor Defense for their aid and mercifully flays the attempts of the Chicago unions to play backstairs politics to effect their release and calls for a real fight on the injunction menace:

FIGHT INJUNCTIONS.

"George Maurer, Secretary, International Labor Defense, "23 So. Lincoln St., "Chicago, Ill. "Dear Comrade Maurer: "Garment workers serving sentence at the Cook county jail instruct me to express thanks and appreciation to the International Labor Defense for helping to lessen the burden of jail life. We feel the injustice of government by injunction in labor disputes could be eliminated by an active campaign on the part of organized labor throughout the country.

RIP BACK-STAIRS POLITICS.

"To our great sorrow the Chicago labor movement finds it more expedient to play back door politics and beg favors of capitalist politicians than to voice a mighty protest against our being in jail for the cause of labor. However, we are not discouraged at the lack of sympathy shown us by the officials of the Chicago Federation of Labor. As members of the working class we are honor bound to fight all enemies of labor whether in or outside of jail.

"The unity and idealism of the sentenced garment workers shall be an inspiration to organized labor to fight the injunction pest in the open even upon the cost of going to jail.

"Fraternally yours, "Frieda Reicher.

"Speaking for garment workers in jail."

WALKER DENIES CARAWAY CHARGE OF SMITH FUND

Farrington on Trip with Coal Operators

(Continued from page 1)

of it where Sen. Caraway says it existed. Practically every labor organization except the Chicago streetcar and elevated men endorsed Smith for the republican nomination for U. S. senator. Labor, the national publication of the railroad unions, flooded the state with a special pro-Smith edition just before the April primary.

Brennan Hopes. Democratic labor men see a chance for George Brennan, their party candidate, to reach the senate as a result of the disclosures. Gossip at labor headquarters dealt with the possibility of switching labor support from Smith to Brennan. Neither Smith nor Brennan is a conspicuously valuable friend of labor.

Caraway, an Arkansas senator, was on the senate committee headed by Borah that investigated the 1924 presidential campaign funds. He sat quietly through most of the Chicago sessions, which did not succeed very much in trailing down republican expenditures in that year.

Ponzi, Finance 'Wizard,' Taken in Texas as He Was on Way to Italy

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW ORLEANS, June 29.—Chas. Ponzi, financial wizard, wanted by Massachusetts and Florida authorities was under arrest here today.

He was decoyed from the Sic Vos Non Vobis, Italian steamship, where he was working as a steward, by Chas. Krueger, United States customs inspector. As he left the ship he was grabbed by deputy sheriff George Lacy, of Houston.

BOSTON, June 29.—Extradition papers were being prepared today and Inspector John Mitchell of the attorney General's office was ready to leave for Houston, Texas, to bring back Charles Ponzi, ex-financial juggler, who was captured at New Orleans as he was fleeing to Italy.

White Guard Cossacks Not Popular in U. S. A.

CLEVELAND, June 29.—The show of the 112 white guard Cossack horsemen, which has been going on here since June 15, came to a sorry end yesterday. The men claim that they were under contract at \$9,000 a week, but as the show did not attract enough attention, and the manager was not making enough money, he tried to lower the fee. The show was to go on to California and was then to be filmed by the Metro-Goldwyn company. But the men determined to return to New York. A new manager is being sought.

Minnesota Wet Beats Candidate Labor Supported



Congressman Oscar Kellar had the support of some St. Louis labor officials in the republican primary race for congressman from the 4th district of Minnesota. His opponent was Melvin A. Maas, shown above, who ran on a straight-out anti-Volstead ticket. Maas won hands down.

FASCISTI BAN STRIKE IN NEW STATE SYSTEM

Turati Explains Method of "Co-operation"

(Special to The Daily Worker)
ROME, June 29.—New and more drastic anti-strike laws are being prepared by the fascisti to fit in with the new "syndicalist" organization of the state. Augustino Turati, secretary of the fascist party, declared: "The worker must be made to understand fully that he is part of the state. The state is the most important element of our new experiment. The worker must work for the good of the state although he may be at odds with other classes. If this can be done, how could the workers strike? All classes must work harmoniously and feel they are active collaborators in the destinies of the nation."

"Economic Patriotism." Turati explained that the anti-strike laws are a means of impressing on the workers a form of "economic patriotism" requiring "all classes to subordinate themselves to the state." In the new state form, however, only the fascist trade unions are allowed representation. The others, so far as the strike is concerned, are beyond the law.

PILSUDSKI DECLARES PERMANENT MARTIAL LAW THROUGHOUT POLAND

WARSAW, June 29.—Marshal Pilsudski has issued regulations which are tantamount to a permanent declaration of martial law to stop demonstrations of the socialists in their attempt to have a dissolution of the sejm proclaimed. Marshal Pilsudski's regulations provide heavy penalties for those who create disorders, interfere with communications or carry arms illegally. Nearly 300 army officers were dismissed because he was displeased with their methods of administration.

PINCHOT SLEUTHS IN PENNSYLVANIA EX-FEDERAL MEN

North Dakota May Be Next Inquiry

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, June 29.—The private secret detective staff used by Governor Gifford Pinchot to enforce the prohibition law in Pennsylvania was composed chiefly of dismissed federal agents, Major William B. Wright, Jr., the governor's special counsel, told the senate slush fund committee today at its inquiry into Pennsylvania's \$3,000,000 senatorial primary.

One a Bootlegger. One of the Pinchot investigators, all of whom were paid thru a \$130,000 fund raised by the W. C. T. U. of Pennsylvania, was under charges of illegally transporting liquor at the time of his appointment, Wright revealed. He was the "Mr. Z," whose identity Wright refused to disclose because he is still an "under cover man" for Pinchot.

North Dakota Next. WASHINGTON, June 29.—The senate slush fund committee will investigate the North Dakota republican senatorial primary as a result of the charges of Senator Gerald P. Nye, insurgent republican, it was announced today, but the inquiry cannot be held until after the Pennsylvania and Illinois inquiries are concluded.

A copy of Nye's charges, that eastern capitalists had raised a huge slush fund to defeat him, was filed with the committee this morning. Members declared the committee couldn't possibly act before the primary, which is held tomorrow.

Eleventh Hour Drive to Rush Thru Fess Program for Farmers

(Continued from page 1)

should the senate pass the measure, it will then have to go to the house, and the house already has defeated it. And even should the house be in a mood to reverse itself, it is unlikely that it could be accomplished, for the rebellious farm bloc there threatens to filibuster.

House leaders have had difficulty already in holding their members in Washington while the senate stages its great "sham battle." Many members already have gone home to see about their political futures, leaving their colleagues to stew about and make the best of the situation.

Adjournment by Saturday was still a good bet today.

Washington Officials Surprised at France; Threaten Her Credit

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Administration officials were amazed today at Premier Briand's announcement to the French parliament that the Mellon-Berenger debt agreement will not be presented to the chamber for ratification until the Franco-British debt is adjusted.

Briand's action came entirely unexpectedly, it was said, and was in direct conflict with the assurances given by M. Berenger, the French ambassador, when he left Washington several weeks ago.

Officials said it has now become more than ever impossible for France to obtain any credits in American money markets.

Saskatchewan Mob Seeks to Lynch a Negro Worker

MELVILLE, Saskatchewan, June 29.—An unsuccessful attempt was made by a mob to lynch a Negro named Barnes Circus here.

SEND IN A SUB.

On to Moscow!

SUPPORT THE NORTH DAKOTA FARMER-LABOR TICKET JUNE 30

The farmers and workers of North Dakota have for a long time supported the republican party in the state. No headway in their fight against the capitalists who exploit them is possible by working thru this party. The time has come for the farmers and workers to support their own party and fight for farm relief within this party. The time has come for the farmers and workers of North Dakota to join forces with the farmers and workers of other states thru the building of a virile, national farmer-labor movement. The primary election is on June 30. Vote for the candidates of the Farmer-Labor party.

Following are the candidates for the Farmer-Labor party: William Lemke, United States senator. Ralph Ingerson, governor. Donald C. McDonald, congress 1st district. C. W. Reichert, congress 2nd district. D. I. Todd, commissioner of agriculture. Charles G. Johnson, secretary of state. Allan McManus, state auditor. There are five candidates running for state representatives on the Farmer-Labor ticket from the 41st legislative district. They are as follows: John Kjorstad, A. C. Miller, Oluf Erickson, O. A. Mattingly and P. J. Barrett.

The farmers and workers of Williams and McKenzie counties should support these men wholeheartedly and roll up a big vote for them on June 30.

Let the Filipinos Raise Standards of Revolution in War with Wall St.

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

ONE hundred and fifty years ago the United States was aflame with the revolutionary struggle against Great Britain.

The battles of Lexington and Concord and Bunker Hill had been fought. The armies of the colonists were massing in the war for independence.

To be sure, at that time the United States was different than it is today. It consisted of thirteen separate colonies, with their own conflicting interests, scattered along the Atlantic seaboard. But they were united thru their hatred for British rule.

This week-end the United States will indulge in the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence that separated the American colonies from the British Empire, then the dominant power in the world.

The Atlantic Ocean separated Great Britain from her American colonies. Today the Pacific Ocean lies between the United States, now the dominant imperialism, and her colonies, the Philippine Islands, where attacks on American misrule fit the orient fan the flames of new revolutionary efforts. Americans will spend the anniversary celebrating in a multitude of different ways, enjoying themselves to the utmost of their means, but way off, almost on the other side of the world, the Filipinos use the occasion to voice their grievances and state their demands upon the Wall Street oppressor.

A century and a half ago the colonial leaders, Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia; John Adams, of Massachusetts; Benjamin Franklin, of Pennsylvania; Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, and Robert Livingston, of New York, reported their draft of the declaration of independence to the Continental Congress, which quickly adopted it.

Today the Jeffersons, the Franklins and the Shermans of the Philippines are proclaiming their hostility to the Bacon and Kless bills now before the American congress, just as the American colonists fought a just stamp acts and other tyrannies.

"Rubber" is the urge that is driving American imperialism against the Philippines. It is forcing the issue. Representative Robert L. Bacon, of New York, demands the partition of the Philippine Islands so that the "necessary concessions" can be wrung from the Mohammedan Moros on Mindanao and adjacent islands. Rubber experts have visited these islands and declare that there are 1,500,000 acres capable of producing 70,000 tons of rubber annually, making it possible for American rubber taken from the Philippines to compete with British rubber from Malaya, or Dutch rubber from Sumatra. New dream of U. S. imperialism!

Because the United States has not had sufficient rubber lands to exploit in the past, it is declared from \$300,000,000 to \$500,000,000 has been taken by better situated foreign exploiters, principally British. This must not be. Rather the opposite should be true, say dollar politicians of the type of Representative Bacon. On the sesquicentennial of the American Declaration of Independence, in order to find a victim for the holiday celebration, the Filipinos must be sacrificed on the altar of rubber.

During the first four months of this year the United States retained 145,755 tons as compared to a meager 27,182 tons taken by the British. But the biggest yield, 75,723 tons, came from British Malaya; while Ceylon, also British, exported 18,845 tons, and Dutch Java 18,543 tons, leaving American production not even mentioned.

But the Filipinos will not be a willing sacrifice. Even in the house of representatives itself, the resident commissioner of the Philippines, Pedro Quevara, proclaims against the territorial dismemberment of the Philippines. But Quevara takes too much for granted when he says: "This nation (the United States) fought for its territorial integrity and will never consent or initiate the territorial disintegration of any country and much less of the Philippines. This is the hope and faith of the Filipino people."

This sounds too much like the speech of some insurgent senator, who finds conditions in the republican party far too comfortable to permit him to get out. The United States won independence of Great Britain. This placed the American colonies in the role of new aggressors, so that, in the space of 150 years they not only expanded across the whole North American continent but, like an insatiable octopus, sent their tentacles out into the Pacific Sea to gobble up whatever islands, rich in natural resources, were within reach. The less hope and faith the Filipinos have in American "democracy" and the more ready they are to fight for their own interests, the quicker they will achieve results beneficial to themselves.

Let the eleven millions of Wall Street's subjects in the Philippines raise the cry for their own liberation, and then support that cry with the will to struggle, and they will arouse much greater sympathy and support among their best allies, the workers and farmers of the United States who suffer under capitalist rule at home. Let the Filipinos raise the standards of revolution, even as the American colonists of 150 years ago.

Manuel Roxas, speaker of the lower house of the Philippine legislature, correctly states:

"We are engaged in a tremendous war against the surging tide of imperialism, and protests are in vain." All protests thru words. Only protests supported by the will to struggle will avail.

Pickets Forbidden by Special Ordinance of Alabama City Council

PANAMA, June 29.—Settlement of the Tacna-Arica dispute between Chile and Peru is still attainable thru peaceful negotiation, General William Lassiter said today upon his return from Arica where he took the place of General Pershing as director of the plebiscitary proceedings.

General Lassiter returned last night on the cruiser Denver. He will resume his duties as commandant of the Canal Zone.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

exploit in the past, it is declared from \$300,000,000 to \$500,000,000 has been taken by better situated foreign exploiters, principally British. This must not be. Rather the opposite should be true, say dollar politicians of the type of Representative Bacon. On the sesquicentennial of the American Declaration of Independence, in order to find a victim for the holiday celebration, the Filipinos must be sacrificed on the altar of rubber.

During the first four months of this year the United States retained 145,755 tons as compared to a meager 27,182 tons taken by the British. But the biggest yield, 75,723 tons, came from British Malaya; while Ceylon, also British, exported 18,845 tons, and Dutch Java 18,543 tons, leaving American production not even mentioned.

But the Filipinos will not be a willing sacrifice. Even in the house of representatives itself, the resident commissioner of the Philippines, Pedro Quevara, proclaims against the territorial dismemberment of the Philippines. But Quevara takes too much for granted when he says: "This nation (the United States) fought for its territorial integrity and will never consent or initiate the territorial disintegration of any country and much less of the Philippines. This is the hope and faith of the Filipino people."

This sounds too much like the speech of some insurgent senator, who finds conditions in the republican party far too comfortable to permit him to get out. The United States won independence of Great Britain. This placed the American colonies in the role of new aggressors, so that, in the space of 150 years they not only expanded across the whole North American continent but, like an insatiable octopus, sent their tentacles out into the Pacific Sea to gobble up whatever islands, rich in natural resources, were within reach. The less hope and faith the Filipinos have in American "democracy" and the more ready they are to fight for their own interests, the quicker they will achieve results beneficial to themselves.

Let the eleven millions of Wall Street's subjects in the Philippines raise the cry for their own liberation, and then support that cry with the will to struggle, and they will arouse much greater sympathy and support among their best allies, the workers and farmers of the United States who suffer under capitalist rule at home. Let the Filipinos raise the standards of revolution, even as the American colonists of 150 years ago.

Manuel Roxas, speaker of the lower house of the Philippine legislature, correctly states:

"We are engaged in a tremendous war against the surging tide of imperialism, and protests are in vain." All protests thru words. Only protests supported by the will to struggle will avail.

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VOTE RECOUNT HITS CROWE AND DENEEN GANGS

May Need 50 Teams to Go Over Ballots

In a recount of two precincts by employees of the county court it was found that in a territory where Deneen-Lundin-Small forces were in control the same practices prevailed as in those precincts where the Crowe-Barrett-Thompson gang controlled. A complete recount of every republican ballot cast in the April 13 election has been ordered.

In the recount conducted by the county court it was found that the votes in the ballot box did not tally with the sheets. Municipal Court Judge William R. Fetzner, who was credited with 674 votes on the tally sheet actually received but 10. Fetzner is one of the Crowe machine. Assistant State's Attorney Robert McMillan, a Crowe henchman, was credited with 689 votes. The ballots showed that he had received but 343 votes.

1921 Primaries. During the 1921 primaries this precinct gave Len Small, then a political ally of union-smashing Robert E. Crowe, 700 votes while Small's opponent was only credited with one vote. No contest was made at the time. It is declared that no accounts were made at that time to count the ballots, but that the returns were "duped up" by the election officials.

Wage Earners' League. During the April 13 primaries an aggregation of Chicago trade union officials calling themselves the Cook County Wage Earners' League, worked hard in glove with the union-smashing Crowe-Barrett-Thompson machine to put Crowe's henchmen in the primaries.

Crowe, who is dissatisfied with only the control of the state's attorney's office, is now seeking to gain control of all the county and municipal offices. Thru these offices Crowe will then be able to serve the open shop bosses of Chicago much more efficiently than heretofore.

War Hospital Donor Didn't Pay a Cent

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29.—Senator Glass, democrat, of Virginia, charged on the floor today that Edward Hines, who gave \$1,500,000 for construction in Chicago during the war of a hospital bearing his name, had "secured hundreds of thousands of dollars to which he was not entitled thru returns of contracts during construction of the hospital."

"Hines offered the hospital as a gift but he did not give one solitary dollar for construction," said Glass.

Workmen's Fund Branch Gives for Sacco, Vanzetti

Branch 232, Lakeview, of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund of America has donated another \$25 to the Sacco-Vanzetti defense fund. The organization of which this is a branch has 55,000 members, mostly workers and pays sick benefits of \$15 per week.

Your neighbor will appreciate the favor—give him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

THIS WEEK ONLY
Is left for prizes and votes for the

Trip to Moscow

Get at least one sub this week.

Campaign Closes July 6

The Hungarian Workingmen's Organization

of DETROIT, TOLEDO and FLINT are arranging on

JULY FOURTH AND FIFTH at the

Rochester Road Picnic Park, between 16-17 mile road

A GRAND SUMMER FESTIVAL for the Benefit of UJ ELORE.

There will be the Detroit Hungarian Workingmen's Singing Society and the Detroit Hungarian Workingmen's Athletic Club. In addition two plays will be given by the Detroit Dramatic Society, besides many other interesting things.

All Hungarians and sympathizers of our movement are cordially invited.

Come, drink, eat and be merry at the Picnic of the Hungarian Workingmen's Organization.

Detroit Joint Picnic

Workers (Communist) Party of America and the Young Workers (Communist) League

MONDAY, JULY 5th, 1926

JAMES P. CANNON Will Speak on "The American Revolution of 1776 and the Working Class" at

Yooahoo Park, 13 Mile Road, Near Main St.

DANCING-GAMES-REFRESHMENTS

DIRECTIONS—Take Woodward car to Fair Grounds, then Clawson or Troy Bus to 13 Mile Rd. and Main St. or

Take Rochester, Oxford, Inlay City or Romeo Local Cars to 13 Mile Rd. Starr Stop. Then walk west a distance of about 4 blocks.

Automobiles—Go out Woodward to Main St. Royal Oak, then along Main St. to 13 Mile Rd., then west a distance of about 4 blocks.

ADMISSION 25c—COME EARLY

1,500 HEAR THREE POOR SPEECHES AT N. A. A. C. P. MEET

Bishop Carey, Walling and Roosevelt Talk

A bishop awed by the presence on the same platform of a colonel who had dined too well, an ex-socialist who stopped thinking when America entered the world war, and the forementioned colonel, were the principal speakers at the mass meeting held under the auspices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Pilgrim Baptist church Monday night.

The speakers, in the order named, were Reverend Archibald J. Carey, William English Walling and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. They spoke to an audience so far above them in intelligence that it applauded only to be polite. 1,500 Negro men and women filled the auditorium and 500 more were unable to get in.

The performances of the speakers were preceded by a prayer which asked divine approbation for everyone present except the newspapermen.

Colonel Roosevelt furnished the low comedy touch. (The moment he appeared on the platform a rapid poll of the press table showed that the unanimous opinion of these experts was that the colonel possessed what is playfully called a "brannigan.")

Roosevelt interrupts the Bishop.

He interrupted the bishop a number of times, insisting that his ancestors came from Georgia and not from Holland as popular rumor has it and was very merry throughout the bishop's speech. But his merriment ceased abruptly when the chairwoman inadvertently referred to him as the former head of the Sinclair Oil company. The colonel's balancing feats on the edge of the platform are excelled only by the Four Marx Brothers.

William English Walling offended the colonel somewhat. After eulogizing Al Smith as one who, in favoring the direct primary, was bringing New York into the United States, Walling mentioned the anti-saloon league as a typical example of an organized minority functioning thru the direct primary. With this statement the colonel took issue.

Under stress of emotion he forgot Walling's name and referred to him as "Wallace."

"As far as I am concerned, Mr. Wallace," said the colonel, "you have chosen an unfortunate example."

Another hurried vote at the press table decided that in making this statement the colonel was speaking from his heart.

Walling Likes The Smiths.

Walling's speech was poorly delivered, lacking in substance and was an echo of the pre-war Wilson period. "Non-partisan voting is comparatively new and there is not always a full realization of what it means," he said. When there is no friend to be voted for and no enemy to be voted against, a colored citizen may vote for 'his' party."

Walling is against parties. He is for "organized minorities" within the two old parties and he declared that in those states where the direct primary exists popular government is now in full bloom. He submitted no detailed evidence to substantiate this broad statement and the inference is that the election of Al Smith and the nomination of Frank L. Smith recently were great victories for popular government.

Walling evidently is a great believer in the Smith family.

Audience Remains Calm.

The highlight in Reverend Carey's address was his praise of an Illinois Negro regiment which, during the Spanish-American war, volunteered for service in fever-infested territory after a number of white regiments had refused duty there.

The audience, much to its credit, did not show by applause that it was as enthusiastic about this incident as the bishop was. Nor did it appear to be greatly interested in other feats of arms, which the bishop described, performed by Negro regiments many of whose members were promptly jailed or lynched as a reward on their return to the land of the free.

The solo and chorus singing was magnificent.

Don't forget the Workers (Communist) Party Picnic Monday, July 5, at Chernauskas Grove.

RATIONAL LIVING To Reappear.

It its last issue, a year ago, RATIONAL LIVING, the radical health magazine, announced its suspension for one year, due to the voyage of its editor, abroad. The editor has had to extend his stay in Europe. But soon after his return to New York, at the end of the summer, the magazine will be published again and will appear regularly in the future.

Active Workers of the Co-operative Central Exchange Which Has Begun the Publication of an Illustrated Monthly Organ



HJALMAR DANTES



VAINO MELLIN



J. R. RANTA



WM. I. NIEMI



CHAS. E. PENTTILA



WILLIAM KONNO



MAURICE RAEBURN



SAM. RASANEN



ADOLPH WIRKKULA



PETER KOKKONEN



JACK VAINIONPAA



ARVID E. KOIVISTO



KARL LINDEWALL



JOHN WAISANEN and Son



HERMAN KOSKI

CO-OPERATIVE CENTRAL EXCHANGE ISSUES THE FIRST NUMBER OF ITS POPULAR MONTHLY MAGAZINE

THE first number of The Co-Operative Pyramid Builder, official organ of Co-Operative Central Exchange, with offices at Superior, Wis., has begun publication with a circulation of 16,000.

George Halonen of the Educational department of the Co-Operative Central Exchange writes that altho the office sent out but one circular announcing the magazine, over 16,000 copies of the first edition were ordered by affiliated co-operatives.

The management had calculated on 5,000 circulation as a good beginning.

The magazine is departmentalized and contains many special features of general interest to working class readers, dealing with the American co-operative movement, the world trade

and active workers in the American co-operative movement and one or two cartoons.

The material is extremely well written and readable, short and to the point.

One article in particular, the first in the magazine, entitled "The Pyramid Builder," explains the co-operative movement, its organization and aims, in a very appealing and understandable manner.

The present number contains 26 pages of reading matter and pictures with a decorated cover. Subsequent issues will contain 32 pages.

—W. F. D.

The American Worker Correspondent is out. Did you get your copy? Hurry up! Send in your sub! It's only 50 cents.

MANY NEGROES ARE JOBLESS IN NORTHERN CITIES

Unskilled Workers Seek Employment

The National Urban League in a report sent out by its department of industrial relations points out that there are more Negro unskilled workers in the big cities of the northern states than there are jobs and that many are walking the streets seeking work. Not only are there many unskilled workers, idle but there are also a number of skilled workers jobless in Chicago, New York, Cleveland, St. Louis and a few other cities.

Many Idle in Detroit.

"More men come into the city than the industries can absorb," comments the report. "Most of those now idle are newcomers."

Over-Supply in Chicago.

"While there is no alarming unemployment situation, yet there is an over-supply of labor," points out the report. Further migration of Negroes into Chicago are discouraged.

Unemployment in Philadelphia.

"There is a sufficiently large number of Negroes unemployed in Philadelphia without the necessity of industrial firms sending labor scouts out of town for recruits."

Plenty Workers in Harrisburg.

In Harrisburg, Pa., no additional workers from the outside will be needed as there are plenty on hand.

Keep Away From Newark.

Negro workers are told that the expansion that is to take place in Newark would not warrant an increase in the Negro population.

Conditions Bad in St. Louis.

"We do not encourage a wholesale influx of Negroes into the St. Louis industrial district until conditions improve."

Alien Property Grant to be Probed; However, Dawes Names Probers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Senate investigation of the alien property custodian's office and records drew a step nearer today when the Judiciary committee favorably recommended the King's resolution proposing the inquiry.

The investigation, if ordered by the senate, will be made by a select committee of five senators appointed by Vice President Dawes.

Free Speech Absent in Fall River, Mass.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 29.—Free speech isn't allowed in Fall River for fear the unemployed mill workers might be disturbed, speakers scheduled for a meeting in behalf of three arrested Portuguese workers found when they arrived in the mill city.

Prof. Harry L. Dana of Cambridge, Robert Zelms and Harry Cantor of the International Labor Defense went to Music Hall and the doors were locked, with police on guard. They went to chief of police Martin Feeney, who denied doing anything to stop the meeting, except telling the hall owner that there might be trouble. A free speech test will be staged in the cotton mill city.

The three Portuguese whose cases were to be presented to the audience are Diamantino Texeira, Antonio Alves Pereira and Antonio da Costa. They are out on bail pending deportation proceedings. Charges were brought against them for the publication of their monthly paper, A Luta, which attacked the established church and state. The liquor charge which federal authorities attempted to pin on these three mill workers has failed to stick.

READS WITH INTEREST; YET BUTLER FAILS TO AID SACCO-VANZETTI

BOSTON, Mass., June 29.—Massachusetts Senator William M. Butler, writes from Washington that he "read with interest" a clipping sent him about the latest developments in the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

The clipping related something of the Madeiros' confession and supporting affidavits filed with the defense motion for a new trial for the two Italian workers. Since Butler "read with interest," he must have learned from the clipping something of the strength of the evidence clearing Sacco and Vanzetti and showing their innocence.

Chinese Militarists Join in Opposition to National Armies

PEKIN, China, June 29.—General Wu Pei-fu and Marshal Chang Tso-lin, reactionary militarists of China, are now in conference here relative to the future of the Pekin government, which, the ignored by much of China and flaunted by the nationalist Canton government, seems valuable to these generals as a trading point with foreign supporters.

There are rumors that the forces of both generals, Wu Pei-fu having rather less than Chang, shall be united in a new drive against the people's army—the Kuomintang.

Attorney Seeks to Delay Robert Scott Murder Trial

Another attempt to delay the murder trial of Robert Scott, which was to begin before Judge William Gemmill, has been made by Attorney William Stewart, on the grounds that he has been so busy with the sanity trial of Russell Scott.

Attorney Stewart argued a motion for a new trial in the case of Russell July 3. No date for his execution will be set until after the hearing of that motion.

Robert was to go on trial on the same charge for which Russell is sentenced to hang.

N. Y. Health Official Gets Five Years for Milk Graft and Bribes

NEW YORK, June 29.—Thomas J. Clougher today was sentenced to from five to ten years at hard labor in Sing Sing prison for his part in the milk graft scandal.

Clougher, who was once secretary to Health Commissioner Dr. Frank J. Monaghan, was convicted of giving and taking bribes to secure the admission of western cream to this city.

His crime described by Judge Cohn as a "heinous one," especially in view of the fact that he was an official of the health department.

Mediterranean Scene of Many Earthquakes

ROME, June 29.—Reports of serious earthquakes and panic in Southern Italy were officially denied by the government today. Recurring earthquakes, lasting for a period of more than thirty minutes, were recorded on the seismograph at Faenza Observatory, but no damage was reported in Italy.

SINGAPORE, June 29.—Two earthquakes, of twenty seconds duration, were felt here at 10:30 today. The shocks were the most severe for many years, although no extensive damage is reported.

LONDON, June 29.—Mediterranean countries, and the Mediterranean islands in particular, have been terrorized during the past twenty-four hours by recurring earthquakes, according to reports received here. As yet there are no reports which would indicate any widespread damage or any extensive casualty list.

The earthquake area appears to have stretched from southern Italy to India, and its center was apparently in the islands off the coast of Greece.

1776

What Do You Know About It?

Read the truth about the early history of the United States as the school books did NOT teach you.

THE FATHERS LABOR LEADERS POLITICAL PARTIES FARMERS NEGRO

The facts about these and other subjects will be the feature of the articles by

H. M. Wicks
Alexander Bittelman
Thurber Lewis
Lovett Fort-Whiteman
and others

PHOTOGRAPHS

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by
FRED ELLIS
and
HAY BALES
and

POEMS

by the noted proletarian poet
JIM WATERS

A double size paper in a special issue of

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Saturday, July 3

Six pages of news and a

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Chernauskas' Grove, 79th St. and Archer Ave.

Large Dance Floor

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Speakers: C. E. Ruthenberg and Alexander Bittelman.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

Auspices: Workers Party of America, District No. 8.

Workers (Communist) Party

More Caution in Our Shop Nuclei Work

By JACK STACHEL.

RIGHT and left deviations are not only to be found in the upper party cadres and in the consideration of our major policies, but find their expression in our every day work in the trade union, the fraternal organization, and in the shop. In the shop the right and left tendencies are symbolized by two types of comrades. The first who, after working in the shop for 12 years, is not suspected by anyone of ever having progressive ideas, the comrade who conceals the party. The other extreme, the leftist type, is symbolized by the comrade who, after getting a job at 8 a. m., is called "Bolshevik" and "Trotsky" by the entire shop and is fired at 12 m. Both of these types are dangerous to the work of the party to the degree that they are afflicted with these tendencies.

WE must fight against both of these tendencies on the part of our membership in the shop nuclei. Both of them exist, both are anti-Leninist. We must recognize, however, that these tendencies are due to a lack of experience in the approach to the masses, lack of experience of the whole party. Some comrades ask the question, "which of the two tendencies is more dangerous at the present time?" and the answer is that this depends on the particular situation involved. Also that the situation is invariably so complicated that the right deviations lead to liquidation of the Communist nucleus, but rather, that it is being published by a group of workers in the shop. Here, too, there are a great many dangers. In the first place, I want to make clear that the nucleus while it must do everything to stimulate organization of the unorganized, and may be the basis for a union in the industry, if no union exists in that industry, cannot adopt the conception that that is its only task. By leaving off the name of the party from our shop papers we foster this idea among our own membership and give the impression to the workers in the shop and to the union officials that we are out to organize unions, and nothing else, thus failing to appear as a political organization before the workers in the shops as well as the organized labor movement. Furthermore, by concealing the bulletin is published by a political party the contents of the bulletin are written accordingly. We are compelled to talk mostly "organize the unorganized," and one step must lead to another; that is, organize the unorganized means strikes. We must be careful of premature strikes called by the bosses or provoked by them to root out the militants, at the same time giving all the support of any group of workers that are out on strike. Our task is to stimulate, aid and even lead when necessary in the organization of the unorganized, but as a Communist Party we must consider this only as one of our activities, even if at this moment it is the most important activity of the party. At the same time we must tell the workers and speak to the organized labor movement of the necessity to stimulate the American Federation of Labor to organize the unorganized. We must speak thru the organs of our nuclei to the workers, as a Communist Party that is interested and participates in all their struggles. Some comrades say that the party is not known, therefore, we cannot publish the name of the party. Others say the workers think that the party is interested only in the revolution and does not work for the immediate interests of the workers, so we must not use the name of the party. Others say that the party is too red for the workers. The sum total of all these arguments is, let the party be put into the ice box until the revolution, then we will give it to the workers. Our answers must be we must convince the workers thru our participation in the everyday struggles in the shop that the Communist Party is their party, is their leader, and that the Communist Party fights for the everyday needs of the workers. At the same time we must never fail to connect the immediate interests and needs of the workers, their present-day struggles with the ultimate aims of the party.

Secretaries, Attention!

All shop and street nuclei secretaries must attend the meeting of the Executive Committee Section No. 4, on Friday, July 2, 1926, at 19 S. Lincoln St., at 8 p. m., sharp. In case it is impossible for the secretary to attend, a comrade who has full knowledge of the situation in the nucleus should substitute for him. Be sure to attend!

You do the job twice as well when you distribute a bundle of THE DAILY WORKER with your story in it.

Get The Point!

RED CARTOONS WITH EACH 100 POINTS

Campaign Closes Midnight July 6

FUNCTIONARIES SHOULD ATTEND WORKERS' SCHOOL

New York Offers Excellent Courses

NEW YORK, June 29.—One of the most important courses for party functionaries offered by the National Summer Training School in New York during the last two weeks in July, is the course in "Organization" with Jack Stachel as instructor.

Jack Stachel is the organization secretary of the New York district, the largest in the country.

The main topics to be taken up in this course are: Organization, the basis of proletarian strength; Principles of Leninist Organization; Structure of the Workers (Communist) Party and its relation to the Comintern; Problems of Party Reorganization; Organization for Party work and for work in non-party organizations.

The outline of this course, which can serve as a basis for discussion and study in other parts of the country, follows:

Organization of the Basis of Proletarian Strength.

a. Organization and politics.

b. Organization and administration.

c. Role of organization in a Bolshevik Party.

d. Organization forms.

e. Different organizations of the working class.

f. The party, the vanguard of the proletariat.

g. Opportunism in organization questions.

h. Role of organization in split of S. D. L. P. of Russia, 1903.

i. Attitude of right and left groups on questions of organization in the different parties of the International.

Principles of Leninist Organization.

a. Every member an active member and a member of one of the party organizations.

b. Discipline.

c. Democratic centralism—in different periods of class struggle.

d. Shop nuclei as the basis of Communist organization.

e. Party fractions in the trade unions, co-operatives and other organizations of the working class.

f. The party cadres—professional revolutionists.

Structure and Statutes of the Workers Party and its Relation to Comintern.

a. Party a section of world party—meaning of this to the sections.

b. The Central Committee.

c. The district committees, city committees, etc.

d. Shop nuclei, street nuclei, sub-sections, sections, etc.

e. Party conventions and conferences; enlarged plenums; general membership meetings.

f. Conferences of functionaries.

g. Extracurricular and discipline in the Workers (Communist) Party.

h. Membership in the party and the recruiting of new members.

i. The language bureau and their work—fractions in language organizations.

j. Fractions in the trade unions and other organizations.

k. Relationship between the party and the Young Workers (Communist) League.

Problems of Party Reorganization.

a. The shifting from small to large industry.

b. Americanization.

c. Intermediate forms between shop and street nuclei—Concentration groups.

d. The building trades, railroad workers, seamen, etc.

e. Small factories.

f. The problem of the functionaries.

g. Housewives, non-proletarians, etc.

h. Drawing every member into activity.

i. Shop papers.

j. Shop committees.

k. Nuclei activity and the organization of the unorganized.

l. Nuclei activity and the party campaign.

m. Relation of the units to the lower executives, sub-sections and sections and their relation to the district committees.

n. Reorganization and party democracy.

o. Organization for Party Work and for Work in Non-Party Organizations.

a. The organization department of the central executive committee and the districts.

b. Organizers in the units and lower executives.

c. Systematic everyday organization work.

d. Organizing for the membership recruiting.

e. Organizing for press campaigns.

f. Organizing party campaigns—elections, etc.

g. Control of the activity of the membership, the creation of an apparatus for control.

h. Organizing and utilizing mass meetings, etc.

i. Organization of united front meetings and conferences.

j. The function of fractions and the organization of campaigns in non-party organizations.

k. Utilizing united fronts to build the party organization.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Required Reading.

Lenin on Organization.

The Party Organization—Jay Lovestone.

Imprecor—Volume 6, No. 38.

Additional Reading.

Imprecor—Vol. 5—62 and 63.

Vol. 6—2, 25, 30, 34, 35, and 37.

Kaganowicz—Der Organisatorische Aufbau Der KPR (German).

Zinoviev—History of the RKP (German) or the different numbers in the Workers Monthly.

GARY WORKERS TO HOLD MASS MEETING ON FOURTH OF JULY

GARY, Ind., June 29.—A mass meeting is being called by the Gary workers investigating committee for Sunday evening, July 4, at 7:30 o'clock at the Turner Hall, Fourteenth and Washington.

Andrews Plans New "War" on Liquor

WASHINGTON, June 29.—With the biggest dry army ever assembled by the government, General L. C. Andrews, prohibition chief, will launch a "war" on liquor soon after July 1. About 4,000 officials and agents will make up the prohibition army on land supported by the coast guard, customs service and other law enforcement agencies unofficially co-operating in the drive. The present land force numbers 3,200 men.

COURTS AIDING OPEN SHOPPERS OF NEW JERSEY

Give Injunctions With a Generous Hand

(By IRVING FREEMAN.)

The capitalist judges of Essex county are competing with one another as to how many injunctions they can sign in Newark and vicinity against the trade unions. The latest to be signed by Vice-Chancellor Backes was against the Building Trades Council and Local No. 478 International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers.

The defendants are guilty of attempting to organize the teamsters who drive the trucks that haul lumber for several firms in the lumber business. These drivers haul lumber that is handled by the unionized men engaged in constructing buildings.

One Dozen Injunctions.

The open shoppers offer the old worn-out argument that labor organizations are interfering with the conduct of their business. Today there are a dozen injunctions in force against the local unions who are carrying on drives to organize the unorganized workers and thereby raise their standard of living.

The local judges and the employers are hostile to any form of unionism and are attempting to prevent the workers from organizing by the introduction of injunctions.

New Struggle Coming.

In view of the fact that the anti-injunction bill has been passed by the state legislature to go into effect July 4, 1926, we can expect strong opposition on the part of the bosses and the judiciary to prevent its enforcement.

Organized labor in the state of New Jersey will be compelled to stage a strong fight against the open shoppers who are opposed to unionism at all costs.

Two R. R. Workers Killed.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, June 29.—Two men were killed and at least fifteen others injured, many seriously, when the wheel came off an Erie railroad "speeder" and the machine went into a ditch north of here this afternoon. All on board the speeder were workers.

Open your eyes! Look around!

There are the stories of the workers' struggles around you begging to be written up. Do it! Send it in! Write as you fight.

TEACHERS' FEDERATION OPENS CONVENTION AT NEW YORK; TO FIGHT OPEN SHOP EDUCATION

NEW YORK, June 29.—(FP)—The annual convention of the American Federation of Teachers will open here June 29 at the Civic Club. Checking of intolerance by boards of education, the upholding of professional standards of teaching, and the strengthening of the federation thruout the country are vital matters to engage the delegates.

Teachers are alarmed over the tendency of intolerance to swing from industry to education, the widespread establishment of compulsory military training, and the emphasis upon a nationalism which is being imbedded into the consciousness of children in every state.

Has Had Hard Fight.

Ten years old, the teachers' federation has had a hard fight against reactionary influence in the nation's educational system, and against the blighting hand of employing interests and super-patriotic official groups. These groups foster the doctrine that for teachers to join unions is "disloyal," because they place themselves in the position of fighting the public.

That doctrine was loudly voiced during the Boston police strike in 1919. Gov. Calvin Coolidge and other public men condemned the walkout, which was stamped as "revolution." This condemnation was echoed widely by school boards. At that time the federation had made large strides in organizing New England teachers. But as a result of the kickback against the police strike the federation lost practically every local in that section.

BLAST VICTIMS OUT OF DANGER SAY DOCTORS

Refuse Special Nurses for Gary Workers

GARY, Ind., June 29.—The doctors at the Illinois Steel company hospital declare that the remaining victims of the explosion in the by-products plant blast are out of danger.

Refuse Names.

When asked for the names and the number of the victims that are still in the hospital, the doctors refused to let the reporter for THE DAILY WORKER know these facts. He was referred to Mr. Martin, secretary of Mr. Gleason, chief superintendent of the steel mills.

No Special Nurses.

The doctors when asked whether the victims of the blast, many of them need constant attention day and night, had special nurses to care for them, the doctor declared that they had none, but that a few extra nurses had been hired.

Lehotsky's Complaint.

The doctor claimed that a nurse was constantly at the bedside of John Lehotsky, who was the fifteenth official victim of the explosion. John Lehotsky complained a number of times that he was not properly being cared for. The doctor claimed that these victims of the blast needed no special nurses, the many of the men are very seriously burned and are unable to move hand or foot without assistance.

Compensation.

At the general office of the Illinois Steel company, Martin was busy "in conference." A man named Kowal was sent out from the office. Kowal refused to divulge any names or the number in the hospital and when asked what compensation the workers or their families would receive, he declared that the Indiana compensation law covered the accidents.

The reporter was told to go to see K. M. Burr, head of the safety department of the steel mills.

Twenty in Hospital.

Burr declared there were still 20 in the hospital and that some of the settlements with the victims and their families had been made. He would give no information as to how or what the settlements were.

When asked whether the men in the hospital had been approached he declared that the men in the hospital refused to listen to any talk of compensation now. He declared they merely waved their hands and declared that they are not inclined to talk compensation yet.

He also admitted that the company was telling the victims of the blast and their families not to hire lawyers but to go to Superior Court Judge Greenwald and get their advice free. It is pointed out that this judge will give them free advice while if they go elsewhere they will have to pay high fees.

No Valve Opened.

Mr. Burr when asked whether in the inspection of the gas piping in the by-products plant a valve was found opened, he declared that no valve had been found opened.

He was then asked how it was that the coroner's jury brought back the verdict that a valve was open, while he stated that the valve was not open, he answered that the worker who opened it, soon realized his mistake and shut it off when it was too late.

Gary workers are urged not to sign any waivers or agree to any settlements with the company until they have seen a lawyer, not in the pay of the steel trust to find out what they are entitled to under the compensation laws.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

Violation of Child Labor Laws on Increase in Illinois State

CHICAGO.—Illinois employers are increasing their violation of the state child labor laws, according to William H. Curran, chief factory inspector.

The Illinois law prohibits children under 14 from working for compensation during school hours, before 7 o'clock in the morning or after 6 in the evening. It also prohibits employers from working children under 16 more than six days a week, eight hours a day, and before 7 in the morning and after 7 in the evening. Another provision forbids employers from putting children under 16 to work in a large number of prohibited occupations regarded as detrimental to health and dangerous to life.

Owners of fruit, vegetable and grocery stores, the inspector points out, persistently violate the law by employing children under 16 on such machines. That violations occur is demonstrated not only by the work of the factory inspection division but also by the fact that not infrequently accidents to children under 16, injured while working on power machinery, are reported to the industrial commission.

Nor is the employers' attack on the lives and limbs of child workers due to ignorance or carelessness. It is rather due to a determination to violate the law and a wanton disregard of the rights of the children.

As a precautionary measure against violations of the child labor law, when a child obtains a working certificate requirement is made that the certificate specify the kind of work he will do. This would appear to be a safeguard against placing the child in a prohibited employment. But in spite of this, some employers transfer the child from the work his certificate calls for to one of the numerous illegal employments.

Jailed Garment Workers Thank Young Workers League

The jailed garment workers in Chicago have sent the following letter of thanks to the young militants of the Young Workers League for their work in their behalf:

Cook County Jail.

Young Workers League,

District No. 8.

Dear Comrades:

The garment workers at the Cook county jail instruct me to express thanks and appreciation to District No. 8 for the cheer and good things sent to us.

We feel the time is coming when the injustice done to the laboring people will be eliminated by the growing class consciousness of the workers in the United States.

The unity and idealism of the sentenced garment workers shall be an inspiration to fight all enemies of labor.

Fraternally yours,
Frieda Relcher,
For Garment Workers in Jail.

Youth Schools Being Set Up

The Communist youth movement in this country is planning to extend its educational activity this year. In addition to issuing a political minimum course for its sections in the various cities, full time training schools on both a district and national scale will be set up. Four district schools and one national school will be set up this summer and fall. The summer district schools will be held in Superior, Chicago, Boston and the New York districts. A national training school will be set up at the seat of the national committee in the early fall.

SCRIPTURE LESSONS IN CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

WURTENBURG, Germany. — The ministerial department for the technical schools of Wurttemberg has issued a confidential order (No. 3825 of May 3, 1926) demanding statistics regarding the confession of faith of the pupils in trade and commercial schools for the purpose of the introduction of religious-ethical instruction or scripture lessons in these schools.

SEND IN A SUB!

For a Mass Organ Thru Worker Correspondents

BROOKLYN, N. Y., ATTENTION!
CO-OPERATIVE BAKERY
Meat Market Restaurant
IN THE SERVICE OF THE CONSUMER.
Bakery deliveries made to your home.
FINNISH CO-OPERATIVE TRADING ASSOCIATION, Inc.
(Workers organized as consumers)
4301 8th Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mass. Youth School Plans 5-Week Course

By NAT KAY.

BOSTON, Mass.—The Young Workers (Communist) League of District No. 1 will have a district training school for 50 students that will come from 23 different cities including 2 students from Maryland and about 8 from New York district.

This school will last for five weeks, and each student will be given a thorough training of the labor movement, generally and the Communist movement in particular. The following will be taken up:

1. Elementary course in economics.
2. Classes and parties in the U. S. A.
3. The state and the class struggle.
4. The theory of imperialism.
5. American imperialism.
6. Tactics and strategy of the class struggle.
7. The work of the Y. W. L. in all its fields.
8. The history of the Y. W. L. and Y. C. I.
9. The history of the Youth movement.

The instructors are Comrade Nat Kaplan and N. Krut.

There will be five periods during the day. All sorts of exercises will be conducted between the regular studies. The school will also have a library and reading hours. The entire school will be organized on a basis of sub-committees, as agitprop, industrial department, literature, sports, pioneers, Negro, house committee (for the distribution of work among the students, the maintenance of housing, etc.), research, bulletin committee, united front committee, financial committee, social, secretariat. Every student will have to be a member of some of these sub-committees.

The management committee which has been elected to manage all affairs and supervise all sub-committees is composed of the following comrades: Janhoner (Finnish D. O.), E. Berko, Krantz, M. Goldberg, A. Slika, D. Schwartz, L. Futran, Riesenman, Helmo, and the two instructors, N. Kaplan and N. Krut. The committee is directly responsible to the D. E. C. of the Y. W. L.

We hope that as a result of this schooling, much improvement and benefit will result for the Y. W. L. of this district, especially since this will not be an academic course, but a practical course which will enable the comrades attending the school to do practical organization work, the day after returning from the school.

For information all mail should be addressed to the management committee, 36 Causeway St., Nat Kay, Secretary.

Child Labor Discussion in British House of Lords

LONDON, England.—In the house of lords on May 18, arose a discussion on the employment of children and young persons bill, which gave local authorities the power to make by-laws regulating the employment of young persons between the ages of 14 and 18. Viscount Astor who moved the second reading of the bill stated that during the last 60 years persons over 18 employed in factories and work shops and children of 14 years and under had been protected by legislation.

However, the protection of young persons between 14 and 18 had been partial. He then went on to show cases that were revealed by different investigations where girls worked 58 hours per week, young boys working 10 hours per day, etc. In London alone over 14,000 boys and 13,000 girls 16 or 17 years of age.

Youth Unemployment Increases in Britain

LONDON, England.—On May 10 the total number of unemployed registered at the employment exchanges in Great Britain was 1,576,000. This was 391,749 more than a year ago. The total of young persons was 108,000. That is 39,165 more than last year's number of young unemployed.

In view of the fact that young unemployed from 14 to 16 are not registered at the exchanges and also that unemployed from 18 to 21 are already considered as adults, the number of young unemployed is much higher than estimated by the government employment exchanges.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13, 1927

THE SECOND PRIZE WINNER

TOBACCO BARONS SEEK ARMY OF NEGRO WORKERS

To Flood Connecticut with Cheap Labor

By a Worker Correspondent.

WINDSOR, Conn., June 29.—The American Tobacco company which has large tobacco plantations in the Connecticut valley has sent a number of its agents thru the south to recruit Negro workers for their plantations in this state.

Low Pay, Long Hours.

Shipment after shipment are sent in. The American Tobacco company is known for the low pay that it pays its workers. The workers are forced to work out in the blazing sun ten and twelve hours a day.

No provisions are made for washing one's self. The men working on the plantations are housed in barracks.

No Sanitary Provisions.

At one end of the barracks is usually an open cesspool. At the other end is the kitchen. There is no such thing as sanitary fixtures in these barracks. Formerly the tobacco company would hire only Polish and Lithuanian workers. As soon as these workers began to demand more, the company started to import Mexicans and Spaniards. These two groups are now demanding more.

Seek Negro Workers.

The company is seeking to import Negro workers. The work in the tobacco fields is hard. The pay low. The average wage is about \$4 or \$5 a day. The work is seasonal. It lasts but two or three months.

The plantation owners in the Connecticut valley promise transportation to and from the job. When the workers get here they find conditions so bad that they leave. The company then deducts the transportation to the job from the pay due the worker.

The company is making its efforts to recruit large groups of Negro workers in Tennessee and Georgia.

This Week's Winners

The first prize this week, the book "Lenin on Organization," goes to Goldie Chibka, author of the story "When the Slack Time Begins."

The second prize, the book "Social Forces in American History," by A. M. Simons, goes to the author of the story "Tobacco Barons Seek Army of Negro Workers."

The third prize, "My Flight from Siberia," by Leon Trotsky, goes to the author of "Buda Motor Co. Furnishes Bad Drinking Water."

Watch for the announcement of next week's prizes.

Peoria Regular Low Wage Town; Children Slave; Unions Sleep

(By MAX COHEN, Worker Correspondent)

PEORIA, Ill., June 29.—An increase in the number of boys and girls applying for work during school "vacation" is noted here. Last year there were 177 working permits issued, while 202 have been granted so far.

It is revealed that most of these applications are for factory work. The employers are glad to take in these prospective wage slaves because the bosses can get them to work for almost nothing and in most cases get out as much work as from the adult worker.

Peoria is well known to the working class as a cheap (wage) town. Of course it costs as much to live here as in any town in the 100,000 class. There are many instances of weekly wages as low as \$14 to \$18 for workers with families to support. With vacation at hand the bosses let the "highly paid" worker go and put in school children who will work for less.

The fact that so many more children must work in order to help provide for the family substantiates the report that Peoria wage workers are very much underpaid.

The local trades and labor assembly has taken no action in a good many years toward organizing the unorganized. Meanwhile the labor situation, with low wages and the replacement of adults by child workers the order of the day, is getting more aggravated.

CHINESE MOTION PICTURE FIRST IN CHICAGO

EIGHTH STREET THEATRE, Wabash Ave. and Eighth St.

"THE LOVER'S DREAM," acted and produced entirely by Chinese. Titles in English and Chinese. American and Chinese music and dancing. TONIGHT 6 TO 11 P. M.

THE FIRST PRIZE WINNER.

When the Slack Time Begins

By GOLDIE CHIBKA (Worker Correspondent)

MY friend Mary works in a garment shop. Her boss, like all other bosses, urges the workers to produce more because he is losing money. He always preaches to the workers of his shop to be thrifty. Mary's boss, Mr. Smith, considers himself an intellectual and a good speaker.

Not long ago he announced that after work he wanted to address the workers and, of course, the workers were all curious as to what news he had to tell them. So they waited after five o'clock and Mr. Smith began his speech by saying:

"Listen, if you workers are not going to do any better, if you are not going to produce more, I will have to go out of business because I cannot meet competition."

"You know what that will mean to you. You will then have to look for other jobs and they are not so easy to find now. As for me, I can go into any other business. I can go into the real estate business which is much more profitable."

Mary knew that since she began working in that shop eight years ago, Mr. Smith had increased his business immensely. Yet at the beginning of every season he had told the workers the same story about losing money. So she could not resist asking him:

"How is it, Mr. Smith, that every year you lose money and yet you have made enough to go into the real estate business? What about us workers? Do we even make enough to live?"

The boss became very angry.

"What," he said, "you do not make enough to live? Do you know that you earn just as much as a public school teacher, while public school teachers have to go to college for many years

and you did not even go to a public school?"

"How about college professors?" Mary asked. "Can they go to Europe twice a year and have three different expensive cars and live in rich apartments in the finest hotels?"

Mr. Smith became furious and shouted:

"You are talking just like those Bolsheviks! You'd better find yourself another job."

But Mary smiled. She knew he could not discharge her because this shop was a well organized union shop. All the other workers of the shop were quiet, but their faces expressed approval of Mary's remarks and they cheered her silently for her courage.

Several weeks have passed since that evening and the boss has not annoyed his workers with any more speeches. In order to cut expenses, he discharged one of his bookkeepers and one shipping clerk as they consider themselves "too good" to join a union. Mr. Smith had a splendid chance to show how thrifty he is himself. The other clerks will have to work a little longer and speed up more.

As has been his custom for the last few years, Mr. Smith will soon be sailing with his wife for Europe. Of course, he is used to it, and spring is lovely in France.

Mary, like the rest of the workers of the shop is already worrying as to how she is going to get along for many weeks without work during the slack time.

"It is funny," says Mary. "Mr. Smith is so used to his trips to Europe, yet we workers can't get used to starving. Every year when slack time begins we begin to worry. Perhaps he is right when he says that the workers are 'Bolsheviks.'"

TOPEKA LABOR MOVEMENT NOT IN GOOD ORDER

Too Much Association with Labor's Enemies

By HUGO OEHLER (Worker Correspondent)

TOPEKA Kan., June 27.—Last year the Topeka trade unions could be proud of their Labor Temple, a nice building conveniently located on Kansas avenue near the railroad, with ample space for the workers at reasonable prices. The trade union movement paid \$50 a month for their building.

But since the first of the year, when new officers were elected, things have changed and the laboring movement is changing with it, less active and more friendly to the enemies of labor. The trade unions are now meeting in a few rooms at \$40 a month in the same building where the chamber of commerce meets.

Something Wrong.

In this same building the knights of the Ku Klux Klan meets. The trades unions, the Ku Klux Klan and the chamber of commerce—the combination is enough to convince any level-headed worker that there is something wrong with the labor movement.

The secretary of the Trade and Labor Assembly is Dr. C. V. Hope, president of the machinist local and a practicing dentist, one who has been a socialist and, like the rest of his comrades, has long ago forgotten the struggle of the workers. In his rest room connected to his dentist office he has a picture of Sammy Gompers, the largest I have seen.

No Time for Organizing.

Dr. Hope is also one of the state examiners of the dental profession and last week found time to run down to Wichita to examine some applicants and, as we came in his office, he had time to examine some of the applicants' papers, but he has very little time for the trade unions or the unorganized workers of Topeka.

Unorganized laundry workers in Topeka are working 11 hours a day, contrary to the state laws. However, this does not seem to bother most of the leaders of the Topeka labor movement. The membership is falling off and new blood, young blood is not coming in.

Will share apartment. Modern. \$15. 18 Forest E. Apt. C. 6. Detroit, Mich.

THE THIRD PRIZE WINNER. BUDA MOTOR CO. FURNISHES BAD DRINKING WATER

Workers On Hot Metal Gag, But Must Drink

By a Worker Correspondent

HARVEY, Ill., June 29.—The Buda Motor Company in Harvey, Illinois, employs a large number of workers, but the bosses deny the workers even such an ordinary comfort as drinking water.

In the smith shop of the Buda plant the workers toil under high temperature by the furnaces, anvils and steam hammers, and in the molding room, where the air is polluted by the dust of the molds and cores, the heat from the molten steel dries the throat and makes every pore of the body sweat.

And They Never Complain!

Under such conditions it is only natural for a person to drink much water. But the water they have in those places is so rotten, smelling of oil and grease, that you want to vomit every time you take a swallow of it. And the funny part of it is that nobody ever says anything about it.

Some workers were asked as to the reason of that criminal neglect, and they said they used to have decent drinking water last year, but for the last 10 months it is unhealthy, yet nobody pays any attention to that fact.

An Open Shop.

The Buda plant is an open shop and there is no labor organization of any kind in it. The work is piece rate. The bosses are careless of the workers' health and comfort.

All the workers know that, if the company wants to, it can give them a supply of pure, fresh drinking water for the price of a few dollars, but it is not done because the fat dividends might be diminished a wee bit.

The DAILY WORKER will expose all the rotten conditions if the workers from different departments will write about them, because it is the only daily in the English language which will fight for their interests under any and all circumstances.

Uswoco Mill Worker Has Wage Complaint

(By a Uswoco Mill Worker.)

LAWRENCE, Mass., June 29.—Uswoco Mill in Lawrence is very busy at the present weaving samples, but it seems that the new weavers that were put on lately can exist on smaller wages than the old timers, although the new help has to be just as efficient as the older ones. They are requested to weave samples for \$21.84 a week, whereas those weaving samples all thru the year are getting \$24.50.

This is nothing new for the Uswoco. This kind of thing has been going on for years, and the only reason the workers can find is that when the company puts extra sample weavers on it is always during slack periods, and that is their only excuse. When are the workers to have enough sense to take their chance to better their conditions during the busy seasons?

LAWRENCE, MASS. ORGANIZES FREE SPEECH FIGHT

Hold Open Air Meeting on July 4

LAWRENCE, Mass., June 29.—The Lawrence United Front Committee of Textile Workers in a letter to the American Civil Liberties Union call on that organization to co-operate with the Lawrence textile workers' organization in staging a free speech fight.

Free Speech Meeting.

A free speech meeting has been arranged in Lawrence for July 4. This meeting will take place at 3 o'clock on the corner of Common and Broadway.

The letter to the American Civil Liberties Union follows:

Trample Workers' Right.
"American Civil Liberties Union,
"100 Fifth Ave.,
"New York City.
"Gentlemen:

"Public authorities are again trampling on the civil liberties of the people of Lawrence. The United front committee of Lawrence is an organization of various textile workers' clubs and committees of workers from mills banded together for the purpose of organizing the workers whose conditions are miserable.

"They are subject to an unprecedented speed up system. Wages are extremely low. Women and children are forced to labor long hours for a miserable pittance, while the greed of the mill owners is so great that a large number of workers have no lunch hour; but are obliged to snatch a bite while tending the machine.

Authorities With Bosses.

"The public authorities and local press are working hand in hand with the mill owners. They are determined to stifle the united front committee because the workers are sympathetic and are eager for our message. Two months ago City Marshal O'Brien and Director of Public Safety Peter Carr prohibited us from speaking at the mill gates. Now they refused us permits to hold open air meetings in the public streets.

"We, of the united front committee feel that we must defend the right of a union to talk to the workers and have the use of the streets. Especially when we see numerous organizations like the Salvation Army, panhandlers, fakers, and patent medicine vendors using the public streets regularly without molestation.

Refuse Meeting Permits.

"City Marshal O'Brien refused to give any reason for withholding the permit. We are sending you a copy of the city ordinance re open air meetings. The law is on our side, and we intend to call the police to order and to test in court if necessary whether the will of the mill owners is supreme law in Lawrence, Mass.

Seek Co-operation.

"We naturally turn to you for advice, co-operation and aid. This arbitrary action of the police is a blow at the elementary rights of the workers to organize themselves and to educate other workers to join them. We are confident that we can defeat this police tyranny with your unstinted aid.

"We expect to hear from you before we make any definite plans for the conduct of a free speech fight. We shall then advise further.

"Fraternally yours,
"United Front Committee of Lawrence Textile Workers."

Bill Seeks to Make Hindus Eligible to Citizenship in U. S.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—(FP)—Under a bill introduced in the senate by Copeland of New York, Hindus would be made eligible to American citizenship under a definition of the term "white person" as including members of the Aryan race.

Sen. Copeland's bill would define "white persons" as they were defined in the report of the Dillingham Immigration Commission, in its dictionary of races and people. This document held that among the members of the white race belong "the dark Hindus and other peoples of India still more emphatically because of their possessing an Aryan speech relating them still more closely to the white race, as well as because of their physical type."

There are 3,600 Hindus in the United States.

Another "Impartial" Arbiter on the Job

SALEM, Mass., June 29.—The Salem hodcarriers, affiliated with the North Shore Building Trades Alliance, have put their claim for a wage increase of 10 cents an hour to arbitration. The union is to choose its representative, the employers theirs, and the two chosen are to select the third. The men get 90 cents an hour and have returned to work at the old rate pending settlement. They struck May 1st.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

Hell in New Jersey Starts Proof That Hell Really Exists

PASSAIC, N. J., June 29.—(FP)—Police here have been aroused by the pictorial presentation of textile strike conditions in the brochure, "Hell in New Jersey," issued by the General Relief Committee of the strikers. While Anthony Gallo was selling copies of the brochure for the benefit of the relief, he was struck by Officer 74 of the Passaic police, the United Front Committee charges, and his stock of copies was confiscated.

PASSAIC POLICE BRUTALLY CLUB PICKET CAPTAIN

Use Rubber Hose on Strike Worker

PASSAIC, N. J., June 29.—Jack Rubenstein, picket captain and strike leader, was arrested for the tenth time and was "given his medicine" in the Garfield police station cell.

Jack was walking alone on Jewell street when he was passed by an officer in the patrol wagon.

"What are you walking that way for? What are you doing here anyway?" the officer shouted. Jack did not reply.

Arrest Picket Captain.

When he came up to the patrol wagon which had stopped, Officer Number Two continued to abuse him and finally told him to get into the wagon.

"Am I arrested?" asked Jack.

"Yes, you are," said the officer, and Jack was hustled off to a cell in the station. On the way he received much "fatherly advice," a local alias for threatening, about getting out of Garfield if he knew what was good for him.

Club Striker.

In his cell, Rubenstein was attacked by Officer Number Two and "Whitely Adamcheksky," who has been a party to nearly all the beatings handed out in Garfield, and who brutally beat Jack with a rubber hose so that he was sent to a hospital at the time of his last arrest.

"As soon as I saw them come in I lay down on my bench, for I could see in their eyes what was coming," he said after his release on bail. "I knew if I even tried to defend myself there were fifty more waiting to jump on me, and if I was standing up they would only knock me down. I cuddled up on the bench and protected my face, but they got me plenty."

A doctor's certificate, signed by Dr. D. H. Teilmann, shows that he has "a large area of ecchymosis (bruises), a swelling and tenderness over right posterior chest, abrasion and contusion of the right thigh, and contusion of the right eye." He was charged with being disorderly.

HELP WIN THE PASSAIC STRIKE, IS LABOR'S CRY

New York Relief Meet Friday Night

PASSAIC, N. J., June 29.—The General Relief Committee of the Passaic strikers is sending out appeals to unions and fraternal organizations asking them to take care of some of the children of the Passaic strikers during the coming vacation period.

In the appeal of the Passaic strikers it also points out that attempts are being made to create a \$100,000 Feed the Children Fund. With this fund a number of vacation camps are to be opened and good wholesome food provided for the children.

"It seems strange that after nine bombs have been thrown that the police have been without a clue to the perpetrators of the deeds and have apprehended nobody," commented Weisbord on the bomb explosion undoubtedly perpetrated by agents of the bosses and which will be used in the near future to frame up active unionists. "In 1912 similar conditions prevailed in Lawrence, Mass., during the textile strike in that city. Bombs were thrown, and then outside police authority was called in."

They Do Everything That Way in Jersey

ORANGE, N. J., June 29.—(FP)—Patrolmen here are being used to patrol traffic guide lines on the streets. A protest against this has been sent to the director of public safety by John Nilan, secretary of Local 242 of the Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers' Union. Nilan declares patrolmen should be confined to police duties while painters here are looking for work.



A NEW NOVEL

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

J. Arnold Ross, oil operator, formerly Jim Ross, teamster, drives with his young son, "Bunny," to Beach City, in the hotel they meet Ross's lease-holders, Ben Skutt, who has arranged for Ross to meet a group of property owners, whose land Ross is anxious to get because it contains oil. Skutt enters with Ross and the boy when the discord is at the highest point. He attempts to get them to sign a lease with Ross. Bunny is sitting near the window taking it all in. A boy appears at the window. He tells Bunny he is Paul Watkins and the lady of the house his aunt. He ran away from home, but he is afraid his aunt will send him back. Bunny sneaks Paul into the kitchen and Paul eats his fill. The two become fast friends. In the house, however, things go wrong. The meeting breaks up in a row and Dad and Ben Skutt come out disgusted. However, Dad is drilling in nearby Prospect Hill. The roads are bad. Dad goes to see a local official. He makes arrangements for the roads to be quickly repaired and slips a roll of bills into Mr. Bankside's hand. As they go out, Bunny tells Dad about Paul, the run-away son of a family of "Holy Rollers." Several days later Bunny is playing in the "field" when he meets Mrs. Groaty, Paul's aunt. She said she received a letter from San Paulo enclosing 25 cents in stamps for the food he took and saying that he was hitch-hiking and not to look for him. The roads were fixed and Ross works his men night and day to get his derricks up in the new field. After three weeks of fast work the first drill begins "spudding in" on Mr. Bankside's leased land. "All aboard for China," the foreman says, and as the owners drink a sip of champagne in honor of "Ross-Bankside No. 1," the drill is already a half dozen feet under ground. Dad spends busy days in his little office directing oil operations in his many fields. The third evening he guessed he would have to go over to Lobos River. He agrees to take Bunny. Bunny's poetry and history education could wait. He was learning about oil now.

VII

Well, they made the trip back to the old field; and Bunny remembered all the adventures of the last ride, the place where they had had lunch, and what the waitress had said, and the place where they had stopped for gas, and what the man had said, and the place where they had run into the "speed-cop." It was like fishing—I mean, for real fish, like you catch in water, not in oil-wells; you remember where you got the big fish, and you expect another bite there. But the big fish always come at a new place, said Dad, and it was the same with "speed-cops." A cop picked them up just outside Beach City, passing a speed-trap at forty-seven miles; and Dad grinned and chaffed the cop, and said he was glad he hadn't been really going fast.

They got to Lobos River that evening; and there was the rig, fishing away—screwing the stands of pipe together and working down into the hole with some kind of grabbing device on the end, and then hauling up and unscrewing—stand after stand, fifty or sixty of them, one after another—until at last you got to the bottom one, only to find that you had missed your "fish!"

Well, Dad said his say, in tones that nobody could help hearing. If he couldn't find men who would take care of their own bones, it was doubtless too much to hope they would take care of his property. They stood there, looking like a lot of school-boys getting a birching—though of course the "rough-neck" who was wholly to blame had been turned loose on the road long ago.

There was a salesman from a supply house there with a patent device which he guaranteed would bring up the obstacle the first run; so they tried it, and left the device in the hole—it had held on too tight! Evidently there was a pocket down there, and the crowbar had got wedged crossways; so they'd have to try a small chunk of dynamite, said Dad. Ever listen to an explosion four thousand feet under the ground? Well, that was how they got the crowbar loose; and then they had a job of cleaning out, and drilling some more, and setting a casing to cover the damaged place in the hole.

Thus, day by day, Bunny got his oil lessons. He wandered about the field with Dad and the geologist and the boss driller, while they laid out the sites for future wells; and Dad took an envelope and pencil, and explained to Bunny why you place your wells on the four corners of a diamond, and not on the four corners of a square. You may try that out for yourself, drawing a circle about each well, to indicate the territory from which the oil is drained; you will see that the diamond shape covers the ground with less overlapping. Wherever you overlap, you are drilling two holes to get the same barrel of oil; and only a dub would do that.

They drove back to Beach City, and found that Bertie had come home. Bertie was Bunny's sister, two years his senior, and she had been visiting the terribly fashionable Woodbridge Rileys, up north. Bunny tried to tell her about the fishing-job, and how things were going at Lobos River, but she was most cruelly cutting—described him as a "little oil gnome," and said that his fingernails were a "dead give-away." It appeared that Bertie had become ashamed of oil; and this was something new, for of old she had been a good pal, interested in the business, and arguing with Bunny and bossing him as any older sister should. Bunny didn't know what to make of it, but gradually he came to understand that this was a part of the fashionable education Bertie was getting at Miss Castle's school.

Aunt Emma was to blame for this. She had granted Jim's right to confine Bunny's training to the making of money, but Bertie at least should be a young lady—meaning that she should learn how to spend the money which Dad and Bunny were going to make. So Aunt Emma got the name of the most expensive school for young female money-spenders, and from that time on the family saw little of Bertie; after school she went to visit her new rich friends. She couldn't bring them to her home, because they had no butler—Rudolph was a "farm-hand," she declared. She had picked up some wonderful new slang; if she didn't like what you said, she would tell you that you were "full of prunes"—this was away back in history, you understand. She would give a pirouette and show off her fancy lingerie, with violet-colored ribbons in it; she would laugh gleefully: "Aren't I a speedy young thing?"—and other phrases which caused grandmother to stare and Dad to grin. She would be pained by her father's grammar. "Oh, Dad, don't say 'jist'!" And Dad would grin again, and reply: "I been saying it jist fifty-nine years." But all the same, he began saying it less frequently; and that is how civilization progresses.

(To be continued.)

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Strange Advice to Negroes

Fifteen hundred Negro men and women listened Monday evening to speeches delivered by William English Walling and Theodore Roosevelt, speeches whose content was poison of the most virulent kind.

Walling urged the Negroes to place no faith in parties but to vote for their friends and against their enemies. He urged, therefore, that the Negroes adopt the "non-partisan" method of voting which the white workers and farmers have tried and found wanting and which they are now beginning, as in Minnesota, to discard and build a party of their own.

If the Negroes, 90 per cent of whom are workers and farmers, follow the advice of Walling, they become supporters of both the democrat and republican parties instead of merely supporters of the republican party as most of them are at present. They become tied to both parties of American capitalism—doubly enslaved.

A heavy responsibility rests upon the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People when they allow their followers to be duped by a man like Walling who, in the darkest hour thru which the American masses passed—the war period—deserted to the Wilson camp and assisted and condoned every act designed to throttle and punish with ferocious jail sentences every expression of dissenting opinion.

For Walling the war was a good thing. For the masses of the Negro and white workers it was a bad thing. By following the advice of Walling and his kind the labor movement became cowardly and impotent.

If the Negro masses accept his policy, weakness and impotence will be their portion.

What is there in the records of the republican and democrat parties in the last fifty years to warrant the belief that in their ranks can be found enough "good men" to force the social, political and economic emancipation of the Negroes?

This type of man is not found in the ranks of the capitalist parties but outside them. It is not because they are "good" in the moral sense necessarily, but because they have learned thru bitter experience that the power of the capitalist parties is in the hands of southern and northern bankers and industrial lords—that the capitalist parties are the instruments of a special class—the capitalist class—the class which keeps both Negro and white workers in subjection.

Walling's proposal amounts to nothing more or less than an alliance with the enemies of the Negro masses.

As for Roosevelt, his platitudes—"governmental rights and civic opportunities"—have been the stock in trade of republican politicians for years. It is a strange conception of their duty to their race which moves the N. A. A. C. P. to bring such a speaker to their meetings.

Surely any group which has the interests of their race at heart, and which knows even a little of the futile efforts made by the labor unions and farmers, the tremendous waste of time and energy, and the complete lack of concrete results achieved by the non-partisan policy, should at least have given the question of independent political action by Negro and white workers and farmers a place on the program of its conference.

The failure to do this has made the N. A. A. C. P. a field for exploitation by every self-seeking politician and a prey to the ambitions of every whirling dervish of the democrat and republican parties who cannot for one reason or another, gain admission to the inner councils of the capitalists.

Asking Al Smith to Investigate His Man

New York City believes in being first in all things. If Pennsylvania corporations and millionaires spent \$3,000,000 to corrupt the voters in the republican primaries, Gotham traction interests and Wall Street banks spent twice that amount to put over Governor Al Smith's candidate for mayor of the city.

According to figures submitted by City Magistrate David Hirschfeld, who was commissioner of accounts under Mayor Hylan, the backers of Al Smith and his candidate, the Broadway he-butterfly, Jimmy Walker, spent the enormous sum of \$6,000,000 in the primary and election of 1925.

The victory was cheap at that, considering the fact that about twice as many people cast votes in New York City as in the state of Pennsylvania. Mr. Hirschfeld, being a good democrat, like Al Smith, ought not to object to the New York traction interests spending as much per vote for the candidate of America's leading democrat as the Mellon interests spent to put over a Pennsylvania republican.

Mr. Hirschfeld is also a very simple-minded man and demands that Governor Smith appoint an impartial tribunal to investigate the New York slush fund. Does Mr. Hirschfeld imagine that Al Smith is going to investigate himself and Tammany Hall?

While the politicians who are out fighting against those who are in and expose the fact that the great public utility combines spent millions of dollars to elect their own mayor it would be the better part of wisdom for the workers of the city of New York and of other places where such scandals have broken, are breaking and will break, to ask why it is of interest to the corporations to spend so much on their candidates.

An inquiry into these slush funds from a class point of view will furnish one more valid reason why labor should create its own political party and challenge both old parties. It will also reveal why the labor officials at the head of various branches of the trade union movement support Tammany candidates in New York, Pinchot in Pennsylvania and other capitalist candidates in other parts of the country. Part of the slush fund determines the political policy of these leaders in the labor movement who support capitalist candidates. They are for sale to the highest bidder and oppose the creation of a labor party because it would spoil their graft.

Glimpses of the Great Strike

By EARL R. BROWDER.

COMING into London just after the betrayal of the Great Strike, one was instantly struck by the fact that Britishers were, on the whole, taking it rather as a matter of course, and going about their business with a sublime disregard of the fact that world history had just been made under their noses. And instead of making records of all the small and great experiences, the new creations of the masses in their great movement, all attention was being turned to the record of the betrayal and the official history. Much, very much, of the story of the strike which matters the most, will never be told because British workers haven't learned to write about their own life. But fragments of the precious story are gradually being gathered, which may some day help make the whole picture. Here are a few of such fragments:

A CERTAIN small town in Durham had stood completely solid during the strike, the Council of Action had been particularly effective, taking complete charge of the town during the strike period. It was known that no Communists or organized minority movement existed there. One of the so-called left wingers from London dropped into the town to learn how they had worked it. This is the story as I heard him repeat it from the local leader:

"We called a meeting of all officials of labor organizations on the first day of the strike, meeting in the principal church. Of course, there was some jealousy on the part of members of other churches, but we solved that by pointing out that this one was the only church big enough, and by getting all the ministers on the platform. Then we had prayer and sang 'Lead Kindly Light,' after which the meeting took up its business. A motion was made by a brother (who is a local captain in the Salvation Army as well as a transport worker) that a Council of Action should be elected. We didn't know what that was, but he said all the big places were doing it, and that the council should sort of take charge of things and especially stop all transport. That sounded reasonable, so we elected the council, and put the Salvation Army man in charge of the pickets, and then everybody prayed for the success of the strike and the work of the Council of Action, and then we went and did it."

Chilean Delegate in Tacna-Arica



Augustin Edwards is the leader of the Chilean delegation on the plebiscitary commission that has been, under the chairmanship of an American, trying to settle the sovereignty of Tacna and Arica for eleven months. The United States holds the whip hand. She is partial to Chile because she has large interests of her own to look after there.

"Natural Bloom" Cigar Workers' Strike Enters Ninth Week

NEW YORK June 28.—For the past nine weeks the "Natural Bloom" cigar workers have been on strike. Previous to the beginning of the strike the best workers were making \$25 to \$30 a week on piece work. The bosses, in order to destroy union conditions prevailing in the shop and to further cut wages, brought in a bunch of new workers, agreeing that they should join the union under the pretext that they would be needed to fill a number of orders on hand.

No sooner had these new workers been employed than the bosses claimed that orders had been cancelled and started to lay off the old union workers.

The company also established a factory in Passaic in order to defeat the pickets at the New York factory.

In Passaic the pickets have great difficulty to get near the factory. All workers should remember that the "Natural Bloom" cigar is being made now by scabs.

A sub a day will help to drive capital away.

WHAT did the workers think of the betrayal? On this point, there will be much published, for the workers are writing many letters, some of which are even forcing their way into the official journals. Even "Lansbury's," which is so afraid of hurting anyone's feelings that it doesn't criticize the leaders, has carried some "hot stuff" from railroad workers denouncing Thomas & Co. But the briefest one of all, the most to the point, was sent to the Women's Committee for Miners' Relief. It said:

"Dear Madam:—Enclosed find three shillings for your fund. If you will throw our leaders in the Thames we will next week send you three pounds."—(Signed) "Three Railroad Workers."

LONDON is a collection of 25 cities, united under the London County Council for certain purposes, but each having its own organization, its own Town Hall, etc. Four of these town halls were turned over to the strike committees or Councils of Action of their areas, and were at the same time the seat of the new power of the workers as well as of the old "democratic government" to which had been elected real left-wingers.

In Bethnal Green, the town council had Joe Vaughan, a Communist, as its representative on the Council of Action; it would be hard to find a more perfect example of transition forms of organization such as may be expected to show themselves during the process of revolution.

INCIDENTAL to the infamous policy of the general council which proclaimed that the great strike was "purely an industrial struggle," went instructions to local strike committees "not to allow any speakers to talk politics at strike meetings." This nonsensical order was simply ignored in most places; in others it worked out like this:

Chairman of Committee: "We are very glad to have you speak but you must understand that most of our workers here are Tories, voted for Baldwin, and while they are striking loyally, still we must be careful of their feelings, and not talk politics."

Speaker: "Oh, certainly, of course, we won't talk politics. We'll just talk about the strike and the issues coming out of it."

C. of C.: "All right, then." (Introduces the speaker.)

Speaker: (Addressing meeting): "Comrades, I will not talk politics to you tonight, for we are interested in the general strike (great applause)."

In this fight, we have found out that the government is not on our side, that it is on the side of the employers, that it is the great strikebreaker (hisses and cries of "shame, shame"). But in spite of Baldwin and his fascist aids, in spite of Sir Simon and the miserable echoes of Baldwin in the Liberal Party, in spite of the false spokesmen of Labor who cringe and crawl before our enemies, we will stand solid in this general strike until we win." (Tremendous cheering, and cries of "Down with Baldwin," "Up with the real Labor government.")

Chairman (after the meeting): "We certainly appreciated your wonderful speech, and I'm so glad you didn't touch on politics, because these Tory workers are so touchy about it."

It was certainly strange how accidents would happen to spoil the work of the few blacklegs who were recruited during the strike. Thus, they say (though I can't vouch for it) that the reason why it is impossible to get a copy of the first issue of the British Gazette, is that the guilty conscience of one of the blackleg printers brought on a momentary amnesia, which in turn resulted in a bolt dropping in the press, and ruining all the stereotype plates after the original type had been distributed.

However that may be, a certain other printer certainly did slip up at exactly the correct moment, while reading proof on the pamphlet of Hamilton Fyfe which purports to tell "behind the scenes" stories of the strike. The book is valuable, because it is a perfect exposure of the silly, fatuous, arrogant, and altogether despicable bourgeois inside the labor movement, and of the rank panic which reigned among the big ones of the T. U. C. general council. The proof-reader must have been deeply disgusted with the book, for, when he got to the cover, and there read a puffing advertisement of the contents, he so far forgot his craft-pride that he slipped in a question mark where it should not have been according to the rules of the game. The result was a delicate irony. Thus—

"Mr. Hamilton Fyfe was in the best position to know all about it, and in this book he tells what he knows?"

THE miners have fighting leaders in A. J. Cook and Herbert Smith. Nothing is further from them than such action as Thomas boasted of—"groveling for peace." Going the

rounds of London "rabs" is a little story which excellently illustrates this fact:

It was during the negotiations carried on between the miners, the general council, and the Baldwin cabinet, in the tense hours before the general strike was to go into effect. Things had come to a deadlock. Everyone was silent. Lord Birkenhead, presiding, demanded: "Well, has no one anything to contribute?" Still deep silence. "Mr. Smith," said his lordship, addressing the venerable president of the Miners' Federation, "haven't you a final word for us?"

"Yes," said Herbert Smith, "Bugger you!" and he left the room.

THE large Royal Albert Hall was packed with 10,000 workers who had paid six pence to two shillings per seat for the privilege of demonstrating support of the miners. It was a generous and warm-hearted audience which gave money—a thousand pounds—and rings, watches and jewelry, to help feed the miners. It also gave freely of its applause to all the speakers, from the Communist, William Paul, editor of the Sunday Worker, to the Lady Cynthia Moseley, wealthy aristocrat turned labor party.

But when Cook came on the platform the applause became a storm of cheers and songs of greeting. The climax of the meeting was when Cook said:

"The most magnificent thing that has come out of this struggle so far is the demonstration of what real international solidarity means, in the assistance given us by the Russian unions."

THESE little pictures are not nearly so important as the statistics of the decline of capitalist production, or the weighty theses which must be read by all of us on "The Lessons of the Great Strike." But still, slight as they are and fragile, things, most of them to be taken with a smile, they do reflect quite truly that enormous important historical fact—that the workers of Great Britain had set their feet upon the path of revolution, and were only snatched back, not by their own fear or weakness, but by the fear and treachery of their formerly-trusted leaders. They tasted a moment of power, and from that moment dates the future.

WITH THE STAFF

Being Things From Here and There Which Have Inspired Us to Folly or Frenzy

Who's a Swede, Eh?

Gustav Adolphe was a jolly young Swede:

O, a jolly young Swede was he, Though his mother's folks came from Hamburg

And his father's from gay Paris.

He came to visit the U. S. A. And the plute press went to ravin'

At the face and the form And the hair and the eyes Of this "typical Scandinavian."

GOING SUMMERING WITH BILLY THE FAT?

Billy Taft (you all know Billy the Fat) is reported as having been too sick to leave Washington to occupy his summer home in Canada. The DAILY WORKER bunch have also been delayed in leaving for their summer homes, but chiefly because they haven't got any. We imagine that darn few workers have left for summer homes because there aren't any summer homes left for them, after the capitalists occupy 'em. We note Taft has chosen Canada, probably for the cool, damp climate.

Bishops and Bacteria.

We should like to know how many of the thousands of lips that have kissed the episcopal rings of the prelates attending the Eucharistic Congress deposited what varieties of germs, and how many of each on the blessed jewels, and how many lips carried them off again.

This seems to be a problem for one of those ecumenical councils that worry themselves trying to determine how many angels can dance on the point of a needle.

Stand Back and Don't Crowd.

The "comrade at the next desk" was looking over the Philadelphia papers, and found an item concerning the appropriation of 7,500 francs by the Colonial Council of the Virgin Islands to provide for an exhibition at the sesqui-centennial. The item was headed—"Virgin Is. To Exhibit Here."

Oh, Dahm, Give Us a Younger Elder!

Under a bombardment of eggs, vegetables, and stout sticks, four disciples of John Alexander Dowie were chased out of Evanston, Illinois, by a crowd of 700 angry citizens. Elder H. A. Nichols was plastered from head to foot with eggs and Elder E. F. Dahms was badly battered.—News item, June 27, 1901.

THEM WUZ THE DAYS

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 25, 1881 —Mobs attacked banks in this city and enormous damage was done to several institutions. The mob went from one bank to another, wrecking as it went. The Capt. Hibbard Zouaves, preparing to leave for war, were called, and the rioters dispersed. Fifty-two were arrested. The inflammatory meeting was held. A cannon was procured and a demand made on the mayor for the release of the prisoners. The mayor refused and defied the rioters. They threaten to take the town by storm. Every citizen who can get a gun is armed and martial law has been declared.

Our idea of nothing to kick about is given by the item from Oslo, Norway. A protestant minister accuses the nurses in a Catholic hospital of having deprived a protestant patient of his bible and burning it. Our idea is that it is bad luck enough to be in a hospital.

AIN'T THE DEVIL BUSY!

The jolly old friars have a right to protest. At the greatest celebration of the Eucharistic congress, just when the representative of the pope started a parade of three miles around a lake, bearing the sacred monstrance with the "actual body" and the "actual blood," etc., all hell broke loose in a driving storm of wind, rain and hail. The faithful fled for shelter, breaking so many ribs and tramping on so many of one another that the Chicago hospitals were filled to the doors, \$200,000 of silken vestments ruined, and more straw hats spoiled than would feed Nebraska's cows over winter. The good book had warned them about it raining on the just and the unjust, but it never said anything about hail.

Speaking of the Eucharist.

Reminds us of the hostesses who were returning from seeing the visitors off—on the train. "Who did you have, Mr. Brown?" asked Mrs. Retlaw. "Oh, a very nice minister. Who did you have?" "I had two locust preachers," sadly observed Mrs. Retlaw. "You mean those preachers, Locusts are those insects that swarm over the land and eat up everything." "That's right," said Mrs. Retlaw, "I had two of them."

Kidnapped Evangelist, Back, Starts Revival



There was something queer about Aimee Semple MacPherson's abduction. Her tale of harrowing experiences in the desert after being "spirited" away in broad daylight from a Los Angeles bathing beach is hard to swallow. If it was publicity she was after, she got it. It seems very logical that there should be a revival on the occasion of her "return." She has a big following of retired wealthy who have gone to California to clip coupons. Workers, who have no money to build temples, are not interested in her "four-square" gospel. The woman "Billy Sunday" is shown in bed, recovering from her escapade. The mayor of Douglas, Arizona, is questioning her. Below is the taxi-driver that was supposed to have found her in Mexico and the sanitarium to which he took her.

Florida Collapse Is Hitting Banks; Run for Palm Beach Cash

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., June 29 —The movement of \$10,000,000 in cash in armored motor cars from Miami to West Palm Beach during the night became known this morning when all banks in the city, with the exception of Palm Beach Bank and Trust Company and the Commercial Bank and Trust company opened their doors in the face of crowds thru which excitement ran high.

With the emergency supply of cash available, bank officials were confident the near-panic among depositors would rapidly subside. The Palm Beach Bank and Trust company, it was announced today, probably will reopen within 60 days.

Gary Workers!

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New Railroad Merger Involving a Billion Is Planned by L. F. Loree

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29. —Plans for another gigantic railroad merger, rivaling in magnitude the proposed billion dollar Van Sweringen Nickel Plate consolidation, have been practically completed, and will be submitted this week to the Interstate Commerce Commission for approval, it was learned today.

The new merger involves the Kansas City Southern, Missouri-Kansas-Texas, and the St. Louis-Southwestern railroads. L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware and Hudson, is sponsor of the merger. Loree's plans will differ from Van Sweringen's in that he does not propose to make stock exchange obligatory.

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